PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, osfal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,331—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1898.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818]

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5281	F. H. Seymour.	18th June.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	25th "
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5257	C. Gadd	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th "
† CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	20th "
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7588	W. B Andrews	27th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5257	C. Gadd	10th "
† CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3,820	1st Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Fls. 600	Fls. 375	Fls. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,109	12th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Fls. 375	Fls. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

by either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Fls. 900	Fls. 375
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Fls. 1050	Fls. 525

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, by St. Gothard, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, etc., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	23rd June.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 10, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday
YARRA	4,295	Crespellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,252	Barrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchatean	30th Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbeuge	30th June,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

CONDUCTED tours for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for use in all parts of the world.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs 1,000 or its equivalent in foreign funds. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST on FIXED DEPOSITS collected and every description of Government Stock, Agency transacted. Handbooks of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th June, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th June, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 16th June, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AN ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th June, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 22nd June, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 25th June, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 14th June.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the Various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For furth er particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th June, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION

KING, HAMILTON & CO.
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacobs	8th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all parts Sout of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 13th June, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	15
With Single temple Sides	50	24	10
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD
BOMBAY AND POONA

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MEDICINE CHESTS

OF BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE.

In SOLID LEATHER	from	Rs. 18
In MAHOGANY	"	" 26
In JAPANNED TIN	"	" 19

TREACHER and Co., Ld., will be pleased to furnish quotations for fully fitted Chests for Planters, Shippers, &c., &c.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

CHEMISTS TO THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO, LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

				Cash, Rs.	a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. "	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do. "	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. "	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. "	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do. "	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. "	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	"	6	8
Habano 2A.	do.	100	"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.

MONTHLY LIST OF
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
WINES & SPIRITS, &c,
NOW READY,
FREE ON APPLICATION.
REDUCED & REVISED PRICES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearnce of goods.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South, America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, bu shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current years.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with Ball and Cup Movements. Repairs to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

RICHARD LIPP & SOHN,

STUTTGART,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ALL THE ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

RECIPIENTS OF GOLD MEDALS AND AWARDS AT ALL THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITIONS.

ESTABLISHED OVER 65 YEARS.

The Square Pianofortes Manufactured by these popular manufacturers are well known in India and have for years past sold on their own merits. Of this manufacture we obtain regular shipments of the following style of Piano and which we can with confidence recommend as an instrument that will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to our recommendation.

OVERSTRUNG SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

On the American System. The casing is of natural polished American Walnut, and is screwed and brass bound. Has 7 octaves; Sympathetic or Overstrung Scale; American system of Dampers, and is constructed with a fine polished Iron Frame throughout.

CASH RS. 875.

On the Hire-Purchase System { For 12 Months, Rs. 81-12 per month. For 24 Months, " 43- 8 "

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"DOCTOR ADVISES"

FOTHERGILL'S Madonal for Liver.	SQUIBB'S Ague Specific for Fevers.
MUNK'S Balsam for Asthma.	PETER'S Brain Panacea for Overwork
MUNK'S Codlactone for Wasting.	HERMIT'S Satarana Salve for Dhobie's Itch.
MUNK'S Pulmonicon for Cough.	HERMIT'S Brassicon for Pains.
SQUIBB'S Dysentery Drops for Dysentery.	ST. MARK'S Restorative Beads for the Blood.

FROM MADON, SONS & CO., CHEMISTS
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

FREE ON APPLICATION

SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS"

MCDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

SMOKE "BAHADURS." SMOKE "BAHADURS."

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1898.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BEG to announce that they have Special Facilities for Mounting Water Colour Drawings and Sketches, and are able to undertake every class of work of this character, from elaborately cut sunk mounts for finished Drawings, Pictures, and Designs, to the simpler laying down of Sketches or Photographs on appropriate Boards.

FORE'S HIGH-CLASS SPORTING PICTURES, HUNTING, RACING, SHOOTING, &c.

The Subjects represented are full of life, and being faithful realities will forcibly appeal to all lovers of sport. Catalogues of unframed subjects on application.

ENGRAVINGS and PHOTOGRAVURES, after painting by Celebrated Artists, framed in Oak and Gold.

		Rs.
Tel-el-Kebir. By Alphonse de Neuville	.....	50
Retour de Reconnaisance	do.	40
Defense de la Port de Longboyau	do.	45
A la Recherche d'un Gue	do.	40
Un Porteor de Depeches	do.	45
Defence of Rorke's Drift	do.	55
Une Piece en Danger	do.	40
Charge de Dragons a Gravelotte	do.	45
Concert aux Avant Postes	do.	45
Le Cimetiere de Saint Privat	do.	45
The Thin Red Line. By R. Gibb	.....	50
L'Alerte. By E. Detaille	.....	40
Roll Call. By Miss Thompson	.....	30
Quatre Bras	.....	30
Charge of the Gordon Highlanders at Dargai (Coloured Engraving) By Stanley Berkley	...	45
Queen and Empire, a Magnificent Picture of Various Troops at the Jubilee, 1897	.....	33

COMPLETE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "CLAN STUART" arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be Entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June, 1898.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD. BRANDIES.—Reduced Prices.

		Rs.	a.
FINE COGNAC, Lablache.....per doz. pints		13	8
" "	bots.	24	0
CHOICE COGNAC, Lapostolle " "	"	30	0
CHOICE OLD COGNAC " "	"	36	0
SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC " "	"	43	8

These Brandies are imported direct from the growers, and are all excellent value.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE POST of SUPERINTENDENT in the Central Branch Press, Gunla, will be VACANT from September 7th next, owing to the retirement of Mr. W. D. WOLLAM. The pay of the post is Rupees 500 rising to Rupees 750 by annual increments of Rupees 50, together with free quarters, and service in it qualifies for pension under the usual Government Rules.

Applications for the appointment will be received by the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, up till July 10th, 1898. Applicants must state their age, experience and qualifications, and send copies of any certificates they hold.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY Co., Ld.

NOTICE OF THIRD CALL.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held on the 8th June, 1898, it was resolved that the THIRD CALL of Rs. 150 per Share should be made, and be payable on or before the 15th July, 1898, from which date interest will accrue at 4 per cent. per annum.

Shareholders are requested to remit to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, the amount due on the above Call in Currency Notes, or by Postal Order, or by Cheque, or Draft payable in Bombay, WITH the Share Certificates, for the purpose of having the payment of the said Call endorsed thereon.

The Certificates will immediately thereafter be returned to the Shareholders by the Agents of the Company on their applying for the same.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Apollo Street, dated 11th June, 1898.

A GRAND SPECIAL OFFER!

CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOKS,

AT 8 ANNAS A SHILLING, *I.E.*, AT A DISCOUNT OF 36 1-3 per cent.

WE CHALLENGE THE TRADE TO BEAT IT.

Send for complete Catalogue.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR BOOKS.

D. B. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HAJEE MAHOMED bin HAJEE GULAM HOOSEIN BUSHIREE, late of Bushire, Mahomedan inhabitant, Deceased.

RAPHEAL HYEM SIMON ISAACS and SHOOKER ABRAHAM the duly constituted Attorneys of HIRH BEGUM the widow and KHAIR-UL-NISA the daughter of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 6th day of June in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight, and in the Sixty-first Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, for Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 6th day of June, 1898.

Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Attorneys for Petitioner.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses fitted on the most approved principles under 1 season's supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per monsem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned up to the 9th July, 1898, from CANDIDATES for APPOINTMENT to THREE POSTS of Divisional Health Officers in the City of Bombay.

Applicants must be duly qualified Medical Practitioners, & a preference will be given to those possessing a Diploma in Public Health or experience of Sanitation in large cities.

The minimum salary attached to these posts will ordinarily be Rs. 600, and may eventually rise to a maximum of Rs. 1,000.

The whole time and attention of the Divisional Health Officers must be devoted to the discharge of their duties, and they will under no circumstances be permitted to engage in private practice.

The term fixed by the Corporation for the continuance of these appointments as a tentative measure is three years, but each appointment is subject to termination on three months' notice at the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner at any time during the aforesaid term of three years.

Applications with full particulars as to character and attainments, knowledge of languages, and age should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Office, Bombay.

P. C. H. SNOW, I. C. S., C.I.E.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th June, 1898.

IN THE PRESS AND WILL SHORTLY ISSUE

Considerably enlarged, 8vo., Rs. 14.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1898.

ANNOTATED
BY
SIR H. T. PRINSEP.

For earliest supply by Value-Payable Post. Apply to—The MANAGER, Caledonian Steam Press, Wellesley Place, CALCUTTA.

WANTED.

WANTED, AN ASSISTANT ENGINE-DRIVER, for the Balram Das Water Works, Raipur, on a Salary of Rs. 35, rising to Rs. 40, and free quarters. Preference will be given to candidates passed in the Boiler Examination and who have had previous experience on driving fixed Steam Engines, particularly Worthington Hydraulic Pump Engines.

Application with copies of testimonials should be addressed as to reach the Undersigned not later than 15th June, 1898.

W. B. STARKY,
Executive Engineer,
Balram Das Water Works, Raipur, C.P.

THE

NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES, 1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

---

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE .....Nett per lb.		1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg. I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
46 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s., and is warranted to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp affixed to "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5 000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates:—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE, CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest Information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

'ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,
BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
28, Apollo Street.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glosl for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 4 75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOSL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

DADABHAI.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

E. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the world.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. HARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Marseilles, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchange in Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interest or Dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... " 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS: The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent
Hornby Road.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

The NIGHT of the GODS forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

The price of the complete work is £2-12-6.

To be had from the publisher, DAVID NUTT 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or orders can be registered by the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopy' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.

9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Els.
10. The Lodestone Mountain Crete.
11. Maryes, Medes and Male.—Touch-stone.
12. The Oidipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.

15. The Axis—Pillar.
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and the Pillar.
19. The Colophos.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.

22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.

24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.

1. The Navels—Navo Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Aroura.
4. The North.
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.

a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.

1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.

9. Shoes of Swiftness
10. Buddha's Footprint
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Svastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Sacred Tree.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay		Rs.	Rs.	10 p. c.	1,257½
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	1 bon.	1,250
Bank of Madras	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
	15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	115
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	90
Chartar Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£33½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	450
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	00	Nil	4
Arungabad S.					
C. M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Belfast)					
Bombay Unit ed	871	80	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	1vd Rs.40	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	900	500	500	1vd Rs.30	600xd
Britannia Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Central India	1,000	1,000	1,000	1vd Rs.50	600
China Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,665
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	670
Coimbatore S. and W	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Connaught Mills	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Dhanji Land & Mills	600	500	500	25	680
Dharamsi Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	495
Doorin Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	580
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	675
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	540
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	575
Hindus an	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	560
Hingangnia Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,000	500	500	25	660
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	900
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	960
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	470
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,000
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	610
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	200
Jewraj Bulloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandelia	750	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	650
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	122
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	900	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,450
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahmood Shah Mills (Guzburgas)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,420
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 8	100
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	1990
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	400
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs30	320
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	785xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	835
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	2040
Somanchas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	260
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	335
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	265xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	612½
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	58½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	510
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishanker Lakhmidas Khimchanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	300	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	685
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs85	255
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brevis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	11	170
Colabs	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
East India	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315	
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
French	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Harvey and Sabapathy	150	8,500	500	725+80	1,100
Hagedi Press	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Ice Co. Ld.	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	145
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahim Press	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahimapdura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	900	125	125	dvd Rs 4	82
Motiasil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	370
Mummar M	200	250	a 15		240
New Berar	90	600	00	dvd Rs45	577½
New Indian	400	125	125	dvd 16½	167
Prince of Wales, Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	600	20		400xd
Sassoon	500	500	7	0	875
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	685
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	490
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	20	250	250	Nil.	75
Volkart	37	200	all	12	200xd
		000	10	dvd Rs6	1,11

MISCELLANEOUS

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	10	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Boat	500	50	50		35
Bombay Fire Adham Pile	5,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,250	200	5 850
Do. New Issue	500	375	62	75	1,475
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	56xd
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	50	5 pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	000	50	50	5	50
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,00	500	500	5 pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	2	dvd Rs10	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct	300
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Rowett & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	400	330	3.	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	dvd Rs25	157
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	10	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 8	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	475
Rounsy & Co.	1,00	100	100	5	1-28
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,102
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		15
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs15	26 1-2

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	21-6
China Leaf	,,	24-3
Twkis, bar Gold, old	,,	24-4
Do. do. new	,,	24-2
Australian, bar Gold 100	,,	24-5
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-3
Sovereigns	,,	15-2½
Do. Dragons	,,	15-1
Bar Silver 11	,,	72-12
Do. 11	,,	73-13

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 23m. Sun sets 6h. 37m. High water 8-23m. 7-44a. Low water 1-33m. 1-48a. Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m.

PRINCES DOCK.—The steamers Falls of Iuversnde and Aurora entered the dock on Saturday, the steamer Trelyon on Sunday and the steamer Clan Stuart yesterday; and the steamers Cushy Abbey and Pemba left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Calliope entered the dock on Sunday and the steamer Burdon left it on Sunday and the steamer Matsuyama Maru yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m. to-day.

TEMPERANCE.—An illustrated public Lecture on Temperance will be delivered by Dr. D. R. Tata, Deputy Grand Chief Templar, to-day, at 9 p.m., at the Temperance Hall, aColaba.

BHAUNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—The unbearable heat that we experienced here for a few days culminated in a heavy downpour at about 2 o'clock this morning (Saturday) accompained by thunder and vivid lightning. The monsoon has now set in. The mixed train reaching here at 8-25 arrived this morning an hour late owing to heavy rain and storm encountered during the journey. Over an inch was measured here.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of May last, there were 132 bullocks, 31 horses and 12 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of May 97 bullocks, 43 horses and 23 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 60 bullocks, 42 horses, and 14 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 4 cases among bullocks, 2 cases among horses and 11 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out patients during the month:—13 horses, 6 bullocks, 2 kine, 2 calves, 1 buffalo, 21 dogs, 1 goose, and 5 parrots.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting third Presidency Magistrate, two Hindu boys, named Popat Gopal and Muggon Khatao were charged by Inspector Jolliffe with theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 256, belonging to Muggon Tuljaram, a mehta. The accused were arrested on the 11th instant at 9 p.m., with some of the stolen property in their possession. The other ornaments were melted down and made into a bar which was sold to a Marwari for Rs. 110. The accused were convicted and sentenced to receive 24 cuts each by way of school discipline.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme under the direction of M. A. Mallandaine, this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting):—

Mazurka Russe	La Czarine
Overture	Juanita
Reminiscences of	All Nations
Valse	The Dancing Girl
Selection	The Bohemian Girl
Polka	The Dragoons

...	Ganne
...	William
...	Godfrey
...	Coote
...	Balle
...	Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library at 4-30 p.m. to-day. Business,—1. The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. 2. Dr. J. A. Da Gama will read Notes on the following:—(a) Treatment of Carbuncle in Diabetis. (b) Fracture of the orbit, and complete atrophy of the optic nerve. (c) Laceration of the capsule before counterpuncture in the operation for Morganian Cataract. (d) Some observations about the iredectomy in Cataract operations, and the treatment of the prolapse of the Iris after the operation. (e) Treatment of severe cases of Entropium. (f) Complications after the operation for Hordeolum. (g) Gummata in the brain diagnosed by Ophthalmoscope. (h) Deformed Pelvis; (Symphisecotomy Delivery by forceps. Mother and child both saved.) by Dr. T. M. Shah.

NORWICH AND LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—Messrs. Graham and Co. have been appointed general managers for India, and the office of the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association, which has been established over forty-two years and is, with one acception, the oldest Accident Insurance Office in Great Britain. The rates of premium charged are most moderate and conditions easy and liberal. The claims paid amount to nearly £1,000,000, total claims being paid immediately on the completion of proofs. The company insures on an annual premium of Rs. 12 for £1,000 in case of death from accident, in case of permanent total disablement by the total and irrecoverable loss of the sight of both eyes; loss of both feet or both hands; loss of one foot and one hand. Insurance is also effected in case of temporary total disablement. Bonuses are given to policy-holders, and the settlement of claims is known to be liberal. Further particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. Nigel F. Paton, Indian Branch Secretary, at Graham's Buildings.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL INTO A DOCK-YARD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Goya Jango, aged forty years, a calaser, employed in the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon and residing at Mazagon Road. On the morning of Sunday the 5th instant deceased was descending into the Dockyard by means of a rope, when he accidentally lost his hold and fell into the dock a distance of about seven or eight feet. There was half a foot of water in the dock at the time and the deceased when picked up complained of severe pain in the left leg, which was bruised. He was placed into a gharry and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examination, it was ascertained that Goya had sustained a compound fracture of the left heel and extensive laceration of the muscles of the same foot. He was detained under treatment and on the following day high fever set in. On the night of the 10th instant he became delirious and on the next day exhibited symptoms of tetanus, which rapidly increased and he died on Sunday. An verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

RETIREMENT OF RAO SAHEB TATYA LAXUMAN, LATE POLICE INSPECTOR.—An evening entertainment was given by the police officers to Rao Sahib Tatya Laxuman, the retiring police Inspector, in a bungalow near the Babula Tank, on Saturday. The place was nicely decorated and richly illuminated and refreshment and a nautchparsy were provided. Khan Bahadur Mir Abdool Ali eulogised Rao Sahib Tatya's valuable services for the last 33 years and spoke in high sterms of his undaunted courage and remarkable shrewdness which enabled him to secure success in so many intricate cases, such as Bhawnagar Forged Currency Notes, Bombay Riots of 1893, the Dravid case and Poona Murders While garlanding, Tatya Sahib, Khan Bahadur Mir Abdool Ali expressed his fervent wishes that God may grant him long life to enjoy his well-earned pension after his long and meritorious services. After the distribution of pan supari and attar the assembly dispersed. Rao Sahib Tatya Sahib left for his native place on Sunday by the afternoon train, when several prominent officers of the Bombay Police and other citizens of Bombay were present on the platform at Victoria Terminus to see him off. Much enthusiasm and kind feeling was displayed. The Rao Saheb was also well received and garlanded at the Poona station while on his way to his native place Sawantwadi, by the Native and Europeon police officers there.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW DURING FEVER.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Jacob Sassoon Mills, Sandpan Baugh Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Aaroon Judah, aged sixty years, a cook employed in the service of Mr. S. S. Perry, Assistant Manager of the Mills, residing in the mill premises. Deceased had been in the employ of Mr. Perry for the last twelve months and lived in his kitchen. He had elephantiasis in his right leg, which he used to drag after him when walking. He had fever about two months ago, but otherwise enjoyed good health. On Sunday evening, Aaroon was found shivering in his kitchen and had strong fever. Mr. Perry gave him some quinine in brandy, which deceased took, and said he would be quite well next morning. Mr. Perry went into the kitchen on the following morning to see how Aaroon was, when he found the man was not there. Upon a search being made, the body of the deceased was found lying motionless in the compound, below the staircase leading from the kitchen. He was bleeding from his nose and ears and was dead. A window on the first floor by the side of the staircase was found open, and it was evident that deceased fell down through it while descending the staircase during the fever. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the society's rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30, when the following papers will be read:—1. Description of six new species of Scorpions from India, by R. I. Pocock (British Museum of Natural History); 2. A Monograph of the Pill-Millipedes inhabiting India, Ceylon and Burma, by R. I. Pocock. 3. On the Zoological division of Sikkim, by H. J. Elwes, F.R.S. 4. Synopsis of Western Peninsular Trees, Shrubs, &c., from North Kanara, by W. A. Talbot; 5. Some cases of caudal abnormality in *Matuia carinata* and other lizards, by H. H. Brindley, M.A.; 6. On new and little-known Butterflies from the Indo-Malayan, Austro-Malayan and Australian regions, by L. de Niceville; F. E. S. 7 Description of a new species of Mus from S. India, by J. L. Bonhote (British Museum of Natural History); 8. On Afridia, a new genus of Labiate from the North-West Frontier of India, by J. F. Duthie, F.L.S. Miscellaneous Notes—(a) The Bafra Antelope, by Capt. P. Z. Cox. (b) Bahmeen fishing in Bombay Harbour, by E. L. Barton. (c) A Panther with twenty claws, by S. Eardley-Wilmot. (d) Note on two specimens of Hypsirhina Sieboldii, by Surg.-Capt. F. Wall, I.M.S. (e) Distribution of the Slender Loris, by A. M. Kinloch. (f) Nesting of the Malabar Lufous Woodpecker, by Lieut. N. F. T. Wilson, R.I.M. (g) Panthers and their ways, by W. A. Wallinger. (h) Reasoning Power in bees, by S. Eardley-Wilmot. (i) Notes on a Jackal cub, by Major G. S. Rodon. (j) The Young of the Hunting Leopard, by Surg.-Capt. H. F. Cleveland, I.M.S. (k) Hybernating of Indian bears, by Capt. F. E. G. Skey, F.E. (l) Protective power of scent in animals, by S. Eardley-Wilmot. (m) Nidification of the Indian Lorikeets, by A. L. Butler. (n) The Narcondum Hornbill (Rhytidceros narcondami), by Lieut. Commander J. H. St. John, R.I.M.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—On Sunday afternoon, an old and delapidated two storeyed house, belonging to one Munaji Nilaji Vunjari and situated in 15th Lane, Kamatipoora was being demolished, when the whole of the first flooring gave way, precepitating six of the labourers who were at work thereon and burying alive one of them named Kushaba Rama, under the debris. It was one of those houses, which had been condemned by the authorities during the plague epidemic as unfit for human habitation. Many of the houses, which had been vacated at the instance of the Plague Committee are still lying empty in the same locality. The work of destroying the structure was commenced by the owner on Sunday morning, six labourers being employed on it. They had already removed the roof of the house and were pulling down the side walls bit by bit, when the heavy downpour of rain shortly after, caused the walls to bulge out, with the result that the whole of the second flooring, on which the labourers were at work, collapsed. Five of the labourers managed to jump on to the roof of an adjoining house, but the sixth man named Kushaba Rama, aged thirty-five years was buried alive under the debris. On the information being sent to Inspector Stanford immediately repaired to the scene, followed by Superintendent Nolan. A Message was then despatched to the Sankli Tank Fire Brigade Station and Mr. Weston, the Acting Chief of the Fire Brigade with a number of lascars, arrived quickly, bringing with them appliances for the removal of the debris. The firemen vigorously commenced working and with rope and grapling pulled down the walls and removed the beams which were then lying in a dangerous position and within half an hour succeeded in extricating the body of the deceased labourer, who was then found to be dead. The lascars continued to remove the debris until it was satisfactorily ascertained that there were no more bodies buried under the heap. The body of the deceased was much bruised and several limbs had been fractured. Mr. Allan F. Turner the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

DISPUTED LAND ALONG THE VEHAR PIPE LINE.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION VS. THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiffs prayed that it might be declared that so much of the land in Arthur Road, shewn on their plan, as is occupied by the Vehar pipe, is vested in the plaintiffs, that it might be declared that the plaintiffs are entitled to enter upon the land at the specified places, even if the land is the property of the defendants, without the permission of the defendants; further that the defendants might be restrained by order of the court from preventing the plaintiffs entering upon the land at the places mentioned for any purposes for which the plaintiffs might lawfully enter thereon, &c. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russel, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs said that, by virtue of Act 13 of 1863 and subsequent Acts of the Legislature, there was vested in them all the land and other immoveable property which it was necessary for the purpose of carrying the water of the Vehar Lake by pipe into the town of Bombay, and then distributing it. The Vehar lake and the land &c., were now vested in the plaintiffs, and was delineated on a plan as deposited in the office of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay. In January 1894, the plaintiffs were desirous of making a connection in the Vehar 32 inch main for the purpose of carrying the Vehar water into the Arthur Road 27 inch main. The plaintiffs also proposed to make a connection between the Tansa 48 inch main and the Vehar 32 inch main. The plaintiffs by their workmen, on the 29th January 1894, entered on the land through which the Vehar 32 inch main runs at a spot marked on the plan and began to excavate the soil over the Vehar main for the purpose of making the connections aforesaid, but the defendants claimed to be entitled to refuse to allow the plaintiffs men to work at the spot without their permission, and they claimed the land through which the Vehar main runs at the place as their own, and refused to allow the plaintiffs to make the connection or to enter upon the land except upon conditions which the plaintiffs are not bound to agree to. Plaintiffs denied that the land was the defendants as they alleged, and even if it were, yet the plaintiffs are entitled to enter on it in the way and for the purposes they entered on the same on the 29th January 1894, and the defendants were not entitled to prevent them so entering.

The defendants denied that the land in question is included in the land vested in the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay by Bombay Act 13 of 1863, etc. They submitted that, even if the allegations are correct, the plaintiffs, having regard to the provisions of section 12 of the Railway Act 1890, were not justified in entering upon defendants, land and attempting to do the work thereon without the permission of the defendants. They said that, irrespective of the provision of section 12 of the Railway Act 1890, the plaintiffs were not justified in doing what they attempted to do, and that they failed in part in preventing the plaintiffs servants from making the connection. The land at the place marked in the plan was the property of the defendants having been acquired by them in the year 1839. In no event were the plaintiffs entitled to enter on the land in the way and for the purpose that they entered on the 29th January 1894; and the defendant submitted that suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Strachey, in delivering judgment, said the plaintiffs in this case are the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and the Municipal Commissioner, and the defendants are the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The substantial question involved in the suit was whether the plaintiffs were entitled, without the permission of the defendants, to enter upon certain land through which runs the Vehar 32 inch main conveying water from the Vehar Lake for the supply of the town of Bombay, and to excavate the soil over that main for the purpose of making connections by means of pipes between it and two other mains, known respectively as the Tansa 48 inch main and the Arthur Road 27 inch main. The object of connecting the Vehar and Tansa mains was that, in the event of the supply from either Vehar or Tansa being at any time deficient, or having to be cut on account of repairs or otherwise, water may be let into the Tansa main or "vice versa," and the districts ordinarily supplied from one lake thus supplied from the other. The immediate cause of the suit was that, on the 29th January 1894, the workmen employed by the plaintiffs entered upon the land and began to excavate the soil over the Vehar main at the point Y, marked in the plan for the purpose of making a connection, but were compelled by the servants of the defendant to desist and leave the land, as the defendants permission had not been obtained. This appears to have happened by pre-arrangement between the parties, the object being to obtain the judgment of this court upon the matters in dispute between them. The place in dispute is immediately north of the Arthur Road, where it crosses the railway, and the level crossing is immediately north of the Chinchpugli station. The railway here runs from north to south. The Vehar main runs parallel with it, a short distance west of the line and within the railway fence, and lies about six feet below the surface of the ground. Of the two points X. and Y. on the main, at which the plaintiff proposed to make the connections, X. is nearly 50 feet north of Y. Between the two there is a masonry sluice-house built over the main and projecting 6 1-2 feet each side of it to east and west. The Tansa and Arthur Road mains, which it was proposed to connect with the Vehar main, lie under and along the Arthur Road crossing the railway, as about 200 feet south of the Arthur Road crossing, and runs parallel with the main at a distance of 22 inches from its western edge. No portion, however, of the 22 inch strip between the main and the fence is vested in them. After considering the law and the evidence at great length, his lordship was of opinion that section 12 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, does not exclude the right of the plaintiffs to enter on the defendants land and to make the proposed connections, which is given to them by Act 3 of 1888. This decided the suit substantially in favour of the plaintiffs. His lordship found that the Vehar main and the land west of the railway fence are vested in the plaintiffs, and the land between the main and the railway fence to the west in the defendants. The plaintiffs were allowed a decree for a declaration and injunction in accordance, with these findings, with costs.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Perfumers. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have received the first annual report of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Limited, of Bombay, for the year ending on February 28 last. The company was established under the auspices of leading members of the European and Native communities for the purpose of assuring, on the latest and most approved principles, both European and Native lives. It was registered on November 21, 1896, but only commenced to do business on March 1, 1897. Its authorised capital is Rs. 10,00,000, the subscribed capital is Rs. 5,15,500, and the amount paid up Rs. 51,525. The company has made a very satisfactory start, 728 proposals having been received during the year for assuring sums amounting to Rs. 19,80,000. There were issued 460 new policies for Rs. 10,59,000 at annual premiums of Rs. 49,011, a result comparing very favourably with that of the first year's working of other life offices. The total life premiums received during the year amounted to Rs. 49,041, and the total income was Rs. 51,295. There were no claims, and the total expenditure, Rs. 25,781, was, for the first year of a company, very moderate. The balance on the year's working was Rs. 25,535, out of which the directors write off Rs. 7,530, being the whole of the preliminary expenses. It is so unusual for a new company to be able to write off the whole of its preliminary expenses at the end of the first year of its existence that the Empire of India is to be congratulated upon the excellent commencement is has been able to make.

We hope to find—and there is every present indication—that in a few years' time the Empire of India Life will occupy a high place among the life assurance companies doing business in India. The company has also a fidelity guarantee branch, which is making satisfactory progress: and has established agencies and valuable connections in various parts of the Indian Empire, Burma and Ceylon. The prospectus is a good one, and the soundeness of the rates is guaranteed by the fact that they have been prepared by Mr. G. F. Hardy, F.I.A., the consulting actuary. It seems to us that the Empire of India Life ought to do well.—The *Insurance Observer*, May 27 1898.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 14.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

206-97—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Jewraj Ludha—Thakurdas D and C—Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

137-98—Crawford B and Co—The Steam Ship Kassla Co, Ld and others vs Dencurun Nanjee—Roughton and B.

212-98—Ruttonsey R—The Bombay Tramway Co, Ld vs Ezajee Tajbhai.

Postponed Long Causes.

636-97—Framjee and D—Casumali Jairajbhai Peerbhai vs Shanoobai—Edgelow and G.

450-25,768-95—R S Brown and Co for pauper—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

451-25,763-96—R S Brown and Co—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

Testame tary Suits.

13-25—Pestonjee R and K and Bhashanker and K—Hajrabai and others vs Tyab Hajee Kesa—Framjee M and M.

2-96—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Umaram—M N Saklatwalla.

22-97—Matubhai and J—Bhowanishanker Ruttonjee and others vs Ramdas Thacker cy and another—Payne G and S.

30-97—Chitnis M and M—Wasudeo Moreshwar Putverdhun vs Junardhan Vinayek Joshi—Dickshit and D.

4-98—Little and Co—Ladkibai widow vs Mahalaxmibai and others—Hiralal M and M.

Short Causes.

181-98—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India, Ld vs Ardesir Cursetjee Pawalla and others.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

228-97—Bicknell M and M—Sadasookh Hanuntram vs Motilal Hiralal and another.

237-97—Mathubhai and J—Kundanmal Shebchand and another vs Bai Soonder—Payne G and S.

420-97—M N Saklatwalla—Kikabhoy Ecsufjee vs Borah Alli Mahomed Rajabally—Inverarity and.

502-97—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal Vayany vs Hajee Rahamulla.

573-97—In person—Bhawanjee Hurbham and others vs Latiffbhai and others.

512-97—Edgelow and G—Amichand Abhechand vs Bapubhai Savalchand and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

532-97—Muljee and R—Kapurchand Deepchand vs Roognathjee Muljee—Edgelow and G.

515-97—Ardesir H and D—Hajee Aba Hajee Esmail Jaitha vs Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjawella.

547-97—In person—Vunna Ramchand and others vs Hurnath Rogna and others.

559-97—Bicknell M and M—Manuel Grumberg vs Maharaj Kishore Singh.

562-97—Wadia and G—Balchand Ramchand and others vs Kishorsan Hantram and others—Edgelow and G.

576-97—Muljee and R—Varjee Peraj vs C A Turner and others.

588-97—Dikshit and D—Gangaram Bapacoba Rale and others vs Appajee Bapujee Karjupiker and another—Chitnis M and M.

591-97—Nanu and H—Mahomedally Tookmanjee and others vs Khoorbanally Khojbhoy.

81-98—Smetham B and N—William Watson and Co vs Arthur Knox Armstrong—J C Cama.

103-98—Bicknell M and M—Dossabhoy Ardaseer Dondee vs Hormusjee Jamsetjee Mehta and others.

111-98—Craigie L and O—Credit Lyonnes and Co vs Vadilal Mansookh.

119-98—In person—Shankar Anandrao Bhandari and others vs Mancekjee Poonjiejee Haliwala.

134-98—R S Brown and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albert Sassoon and others vs Keshowjee Bhojdas—Matnubhai and J.

609-97—In person—Dawjee Poonsey and others C A—Turner and others.

704-97—In person—Khooba Kulla and others vs Manajee Nilojee.

2-98—In person—Cassumbhoy Nanjee vs Goolam Hoosein Muljeebhoy and another.

32-98—Bicknell M and M—Talaksi Thakoresi vs Narbheshng Kasiram.

24-98—Sorabjee and J—Jehangirsha Limjee Bhajiwalla vs Prince Atjisingjee Juewatsingjee—J Peace.

46-98—Thakurdas D and Co and H—Datubhoy Ebrahim vs Makni and others.

53-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Parekh Kalidas Tribhowandas and others vs Bai Jadav.

67-98—Thakurdas D and C and H

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8, No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—New Furnishing SHOW ROOMS NOW OPEN.—Hornby Road.

GRAND VALUE.—For Ordinary Day Wear. Good White Shirts, to Special order, Price six for Rs. 20 only.—ASQUITH & LORD.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured By THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per Bottle Re. 1-4. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand English BROUGHAM CARRIAGE, thoroughly done up with new Lining and Paint. Price Rs. 200 only. Apply to "N. B.," care of Messrs. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

JUST received, Silver Waltham Watches expressly manufactured to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., in hunting cases Rs. 60; in open faced, Rs. 55; guaranteed for six years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR the highest and best class of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay. Hydraulic Lift always available.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Wood, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE LONDON CHAMBER of COMMERCE Commercial Education Scheme Class Forms in Bombay on 15th June. Apply Sharp. N. R. MISTRI, F.S.A.A. 10, Church Gate Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

RAMBLER CYCLES 98 Pattern with plated Rims and G. and J. Tyres at Lower Rates than elsewhere.—FIROZ ISMAIL, 5, Forss Road.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

COCA WINE—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

FLEXINET UNDER VESTS.—Best Gents Wear for the Hot Weather, cool, absorbent and Cheap. Six for Rs. 18.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

TO avoid endless trouble and expense, send all your REPAIRS of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and Jewellery only to the respectable firms, and not to those that run constantly to Insolvent Courts or who change their names every year to defraud the public.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lbs Guaranteed Pure, and unadulterated and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts, Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE, RHEINPROVINZ,

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the Bombay Gazette And a Lecture by LEAUCLERC.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ltd., Bombay. MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, GRAND AND UPRIGHT.

THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repitition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO., BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co., 27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 2, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPNG DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS :—

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

CHUBB'S MEDIUM QUALITY LOCKS AND PADLOCKS.

Superior Strength and Finish to all other ORDINARY HOUSE LOCKS AND CHEAPER THAN BAZAR LOCKS.

BOMBAY AGENT: 37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL, AT THE BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY, PENSION VILLA FRANK, ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6, packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 13.

HAVING chronicled under Saturday evening's date the latest news to hand through Reuter for this column, we append our usual weekly Bank of Bombay Return, &c. :—

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	2,54,420
" " Branches.....	Inc.	"	2,05,593
Other "	Dec.	"	22,57,403
Government Securities	Inc.	"	10
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	"	26,57,778
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	Dec.	"	6,89,188
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	4,554
Cash.....	Inc.	"	16,62,199

As disclosed by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day there was an addition to the Cash Balance last week amounting to some 16 1-2 lakhs, at 103 3-4 lakhs, as against a diminution in the previous week of under 1-2 lakh, at 87 1-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals to the extent of 2 1-2 lakhs; and at the Branches an increase of over 2 1-2 lakhs. Private Deposits decreased by 22 1-2 lakhs; Loans by 26 1-2 lakhs; and Bills Discounted and Purchased by 6 3-4 lakhs. Money continues to be scarce.

COTTON.—A moderate business has passed to-day, Shippers being the only purchasers in the market, their takings amounting to 1,000 bales, of which 100 bales were Oomrawattee, at Rs. 145 per candy; 300 Amreli, at Rs. 148; 100 Javia, at Rs. 135 1-2; 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 149; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 143; and 200 Bengal also at Rs. 143.

WHEAT.—The market is very quiet in tone. For "White Delhi" Rs. 4-15 to Rs. 4-15-6 is quoted, and for "Red" Rs. 4-3-0 to Rs. 4-3-6 per cwt.

SEEDS.—For "Linseed" there is a fair demand, and some business is reported at Rs. 5-15-6 per cwt. The quotation for "Cawnpore" Brown Rapeseed is Rs. 5-9-0; for "Delhi" Brown Rapeseed, Rs. 6-2-0; and for "Poppyseed" Rs. 6-2 6 to Rs. 6-3-0.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows :—

Cotton	5,780	bales.
Wheat	50,402	cwts.
Linseed	7,954	"
Rapeseed.....	10,375	"
Gingellyseed	2,919	"
Poppyseed	5,214	"
Castorseed	694	"
Rice	19,192	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, with little enquiry for ready shipments.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which level rates remained without change throughout the day. Only a few Merchants' Bills were offering; and the demand for Bank Paper was limited. A fair amount of forward business was reported, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight 1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Francs..... 1-09 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at 94 3-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 7-8 for the 1st July Settlement; 3 per Cents recovered to 88.

SHARES.—Prices show a downward tendency. Bank of Bombay, however, are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,257 1-2 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th June, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 4th June, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 4. Rs.	June 11. Rs.
Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	52,72,675	50,18,249
Do. do. at Branches	30,00,664	32,05,199
Other Deposits	2,87,97,482	2,65,39,674
Post Bills	6,572	6,572
Credits, undrawn	15,43,229	15,84,399
Rs...	5,51,20,622	5,29,05,463
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,02,21,437	1,02,21,437
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	81,79,966	76,53,968
American do. do.	1,75,51,196	1,48,93,418
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	61,32,236	54,43,093
Dead Stock	4,15,324	4,15,324
Stamps and Stationery	30,104	31,204
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,40,840	1,36,285
Cash	87,26,722	1,03,88,921
Rs..	5,51,20,622	5,29,05,463

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 31st May, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 23rd May, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 23. Rs.	A.	P.	May 31. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,61,92,451	11	3	1,79,71,081	2	9
Other Deposits, &c.....	4,55,49,431	11	0	4,61,54,458	13	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,72,686	5	11	3,00,466	14	1
Sundries	31,27,115	10	1	32,13,115	8	2
Rs.	9,31,91,685	6	3	9,59,89,124	6	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	27,46,937	0	0	34,03,986	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	74,67,450	0	0	73,93,450	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ..	2,25,54,447	1	10	2,16,18,188	3	4
Accounts of Credit do.	2,52,25,748	12	6	2,53,79,222	1	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,56,57,010	9	4	1,18,49 635	4	4
Balances with other Banks	12,25,872	12	11	8 55,731	3	2
Bullion	2,360	3	0	2,367	13	0
Dead Stock	13,28,727	2	10	13,28,939	10	10
Stamps	10 818	2	4	11,180	2	0
Sundries	12,64,258	7	9	13,37,839	7	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	80,25,699	7	9	1,00,14,236	2	2
Do. at Branches....	1,79,82,434	10	0	1,35,93,278	6	5
Rs.	9,31,91,685	6	3	9,59,89,124	6	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 3 st May, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	2,27,798	Dec.
Do. at Branches	2,08,429	Inc.
Other Deposits	6,05,027	do.
Post Bills	27,780	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,83,029	Inc.
Loans	9,26,259	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	1,53,474	Inc.
Mercantile Bills.....	3,92,655	do.
Cash at Head Office.....	19,88,676	do.
Cash at Branches	6,10,844	do.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 7th May, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,00,000	0	0
New Capital account.....	19,67,880	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 20,33,692 7 4	64,55,546	14	10
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 44,21,854 7 6			
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches ...	218,86,891	4	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	16,961	13	8
Sundries	11 82,715	5	7
Total.....	385,09,993	6	4
ASSETS.			
Government Securities.....	24,63,362	6	0
Other authorised Investments	11,98,594	13	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	94,49,361	3	5
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities.....	64,40,364	10	2
Bills discounted and purchased	75,14,564	0	6
Balances with other Banks	5,23,927	5	0
Bullion	18,088	7	6
Dead stock	7,71,018	13	3
Stamps.....	14,314	7	5
Sundries	91,315	15	1
	284,84,880	1	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	100,25,115	5	1
Total.....	385,09,925	6	4

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 28th May, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	933	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	47,037	38,624	8,433	...	69,281	...
Goods	1,14,201	1,13,779	422	...	2 24,013	...
Other earnings	12,541	11,543	1,001	...	43,308	..
Total for week	1,73,802	1,63,946	9,856	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	31,51,927	28,15,345	...	...	3,36,582	...

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 12.

10 p.m.	79·8

MONDAY.—JUNE 13.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	83·2
2 p.m.	81·1
6 p.m.	80·0

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

ROBERTSON—June 8, at 66, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of Mr Graham Robertson, of a daughter.

VAN HAEFTEN—June 6, at Calicut, the wife of Mr A G Van Haeften, Forest Ranger, Nilambur, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROSS—BADHAM—June 9, at St Andrew's Church, Darjiling by the Rev C J Palmer, M A, Chaplain, George Fullarton Ross, to Louie M A Badham.

DEATHS.

COPELAND—June 2, at Kotalgoor e, Assam, of dysentery, William Craw, son of James Copeland, Glasgow.

FOSTER—May 31, at Dehra Dun, Richard Foster, late of the N-W P and Oudh.

GLEN—June 7, at Glencig House, Mettupalaiyam, suddenly, Annie Glen, the beloved wife of Robert Glen, aged 34 years.

TAPSELL—June 7, at Grange Grave, Dharamsala, Punjab, from rheumatic fever, Peter Bunten Tapsell, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, London, aged 35 years, 6 months and 10 days.

WIGGINS—June 1, at Simla, from pneumonia of both lungs due to exposure on field service in the Tirah Expedition, Sub-Conductor John Wiggins, Bengal Military List, aged 42 years and 8 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1898.

FROM causes which were mainly if not entirely beyond the control of human agency, the Central Provinces had the unenviable distinction of being the only part of British India where deaths from privation and from actual starvation were at all numerous during the Famine period. It is to be regretted that in the otherwise comprehensive and detailed report that has been issued of the relief operations in the Central Provinces, no figures are given as to the mortality reached from these causes Mr. Craddock, I. C. S., the compiler, attributes the absence of this information to the fact that in spite of reiterated and precised instructions it was found impossible to secure a satisfactory record of such details. Early in the Famine it was directed that deaths not due wholly to disease or accident should be classified into deaths due to privation and to starvation. There is an obvious and important distinction between these two classes of deaths, but in spite of repeated orders it was not observed by subordinate officials. It was then thought "inexpedient" by the authorities at Nagpur to be too strict in requiring an account of starvation deaths, lest the police who were required to investigate each case of this kind should suppress the returns, in order to save themselves trouble. The net result of this confessed failure to have the orders of the Chief Commissioner carried out, is that on this all-important subject, forming as it does the principal basis of enquiry as to how far the relief measures are successful, no direct information is given. Many of the deaths, must have taken place in relief camps and were therefore correctly returned, so that at least the number of really authenticated starvation cases might have been stated. Sir Charles Lyall has chosen, however, not to publish any figures of an incomplete character. The report tells us that "the exact numbers can never be accurately known, and the figures available do not admit of useful examination." But if the registration returns are so unsatisfactory, surely the Sanitary Commissioner with the available data before him of the normal mortality of the Provinces could have supplied Government with at least an approximate estimate of the deaths actually due to starvation. The absence of such an estimate renders it easy for polemical writers, desirous of belittling the measures of Government, to deduce from the figures of general mortality a much greater sacrifice of human life to Famine than the actual facts warrant. It would be misleading to attribute to starvation and privation the whole of the deaths in excess of the normal figures, but that is what will probably be attempted in some quarters. The abnormal climatic conditions exercised an injurious influence on the public health, and the famine was preceded by a severe outbreak of cholera as well as by other unfavourable circumstances. The death rate of the Provinces which during the decennial period 1881 to 1890 was 30·91 per mille per annum rose to 36·39 in 1894, was almost as high in the following year, and reached 48·79 in 1896. The rate was still greater last year being no less than 69·34, and Surgeon-Colonel Hutcheson states in a report printed as an appendix that "1897 was the most calamitous and unhealthy on record in the Central Provinces."

What were the special difficulties which stood in the way of Sir Charles Lyall and his staff in their self-denying efforts to save the people alive in famine, and which contributed to the unfavourable vital statistics quoted? In the first place the theory laid down by Mr. Craddock must be accepted as applying with particular force to the history of events during the present decade in the Central Provinces. "No human power can so adjust the conditions of life as to annul the effect of long continued under-feeding, due to a succession of short harvests, on the stamina and resisting power of the poorer classes; the physical condition, due to antecedent circumstances, in which the population enter upon a period of severe and acute distress, must greatly determine the degree to which, even with the most liberal help, they are able to bear up against it: while those antecedent circumstances, though cumulative in their effect, may not be of a nature to call for extensive and costly measures of relief, especially at a time when, according to all human probability, nature herself seems to be about to bring them to an end by rewarding the cultivators with a bounteous and abundant harvest." The justification for the latter statement lies in the fact that till nearly the close of September 1896, the autumn crops through the Province promised splendidly, and there was no indication of the disaster which was close at hand; and which fell with terrible swiftness upon a people physically enfeebled by a recurrence of bad seasons. Another element, and this the most important, in the causes which prevented the Government measures from being as completely successful as in other parts of India, was that the habits of large classes of the people are such that the task of helping them is one of almost insuperable difficulty. In the aboriginal tracts nothing would induce the people to resort to relief works while strong and fit to labour. Many thousands of persons preferred to roam the forests and live on the meagre produce they afford, until reduced to a condition in which no assistance could save them from death. One cause of this reticence on the part of people naturally shy was that this was the first occasion on which relief on the scale contemplated by the Famine Code had to be resorted to in the Central Provinces. Famine in its full intensity had not before visited the people and therefore, unlike their contemporaries in other parts of India, they were unaccustomed to the idea and methods of British charity. While elsewhere the people expected and readily availed themselves of the relief provided, in the Central Provinces it had to be more or less forced upon them. Distances relatively insignificant prevented the able bodied from resorting to relief works, while the least attempt to draft workers in bodies from one camp to another lead to the workers melting away.

This state of things is the less strange when the primitive condition of the Gonds who form nearly 20 per cent. of the total population is considered. To many of these tribes the plough is still an experimental implement, and a yoke of bullocks quite beyond management. "These jungle tribes are the poorest of the poor. They go about naked, and for a large part of the year eat no grain whatever. For them grain is rather a luxury than a necessity, and merely supplements the jungle roots and berries which are the mainstay of their lives." This is a description not written by an official apologist of the famine measures of last year, but penned by Mr. J. B. Fuller, Settlement Commissioner, in 1892. It applies to only a portion of the Gond tribes, but with few exceptions the whole of the two million aborigines still retain their distinctive characteristics as jungle dwellers. The many grades into which they can be divided have this in common—that they are possessed of no resources and accumulate no means. The ways of men and of cities are strange to them; however acute their distress might be, they would never come forward and complain. It was, therefore, left to the authorities to gauge as best they could the border line dividing the habitual condition of hardship to which these people are inured from the earlier phases of distress. Of the other four-fifths of the population it may be said that while substantial advance has been made since the formation of the Central Provinces in 1862, they are generally inferior in respect to means and education to the people of the older established British Provinces. Very special care in the preparation of a Famine Code would appear to be called for in dealing with such a people, but the past agricultural history of the Provinces had engendered a false sense of security. The statement of the Famine Commissioners, that "no part of India is freer from any apprehension of the calamity of drought than are the Central Provinces and Berar," had not been falsified in any way until the prospect of famine burst over the land late in September, 1896, with startling suddenness, and found both the people and the officers of Government face to face with an economic crisis such as they had never previously experienced. The great lesson of the special pleading for Government which Mr. Craddock's able report contains is that even in the parts of India regarded as most secure from famine and scarcity, it is necessary to be fully prepared for the unexpected, especially if the "secure" tract is to a large extent inhabited by a people whose resisting power in the face of agricultural adversity is exceptionally poor.

FROM the figures given in another column it will be seen that the total weekly mortality from plague in the Bombay Presidency, which three months ago aggregated to over two thousand, has now gone down to 301, and that in more than half the districts the disease is entirely non-existent. The total of this city—25—is a lower one than in any week since the middle of September last. A year ago it stood at about the same level as it does now. It is to be earnestly hoped that the quiescence of the disease which we may look forward to with tolerable certitude for the whole monsoon will not be followed at the end of the rains, as it was last year, by a continuous rise in strength until it reaches the dimensions of a great epidemic. Happily, experience then taught us a lesson we are not likely to forget. Although a most costly plague machinery was in existence, the recrudescence came, and in many respects found the city unprepared, one of the principal elements of weakness being the confidence with which it was assumed when General Gatacre left Bombay, that the plague had been stamped out. Happily no such error will be committed this year. It is gratifying to know that Government have made it a *sine qua non* of the transfer of the plague management that "preparedness" should be the watchword of the new organisation. It is not intended that an unnecessarily large establishment should be kept up: but it is intended that upon the first signs of a recrudescence, if they should unhappily appear, a number of officers should be drafted from other employment for this special work. Surveying the Presidency as a whole the position may be regarded as a hopeful one. The sudden reappearance of the disease at Karachi is likely to be of much briefer duration than the first epidemic, as the mortality is steadily declining. Last year at this time the mortality was 25 per cent. higher than it is now, that being due however to the virulance of the disease at Mandvi at the time. But a feature of the returns which compares favourably with the record of last June is, that the mortality is less widely distributed than it was then. In the twelve months that have since passed by the deaths from plague have been close on 60,000, of which total this city has contributed 16,566. As the plague mortality in Bombay to date has been 27,193, it follows that the second epidemic has taken more than half as many lives again as the first epidemic.

A FINANCE Department notification in the *Gazette of India*, a summary of which our Simla Correspondent wired on Friday, will be exceedingly welcome to the large iron-founders and Engineers in India, who, with Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas of this city, have been fighting with the India Office over the subject for a long time. Under the new resolution, although articles required for State railways under construction and other large engineering projects are to continue as a rule to be supplied by indent on England, unless express permission be given by the Government of India to purchase locally, in all other cases supplies of articles of description, specified in a long and comprehensive list, which includes bridges of small span, launches and piping and almost all kinds of manufactured iron-work, except such things as rolled beams, sleepers, railway irons, and wire for fencing may be procured as required in India. Of course, this concession is made subject to certain conditions which are specified. But none of these is irksome, or more than would be required of contractors in England. We are glad that the concession has been granted for and that the list of articles which may be purchased in India, for India, has been so extended; since during the past ten years we have repeatedly urged the necessity and the justice of this measure. The news, however, is so good that Indian iron founders are incredulous as to its accuracy. They have been so buoyed up with false hopes during the past ten years that they are almost afraid to rejoice. But as the resolution stands it appears as if the Government of India had conceded all the Indian iron-founders have so long agitated for.

DURING the month of April the export trade of India was brought back to its normal condition, after eighteen months of slackness caused by plague and famine. The total value of merchandise exported was 953 lakhs as against 981 lakhs in the same month of 1896, and only 723 lakhs last year. This return to normal figures is largely contributed to by the wheat shipments which were valued at 103 lakhs as against only 15½ lakhs in 1896, and an almost blank return last year. It is worthy of note that one fifth of the export went to Italy, where the dearness of the loaf lead so soon after to serious rioting. The rice shipments were much larger than in April 1896, while on the other hand the cotton sent abroad was considerably less than in either of the two previous Aprils especially that of 1896; and in cotton piece goods there was a substantial reduction in the figures of two years ago from 11¾ lakhs worth to 6¾ lakhs worth. These reductions are amongst the reasons why the total value of Bombay exports, 345 lakhs, was 120 lakhs short of the figures of 1896. On the import side of the account, India was even below last year's figures, the total being 552 lakhs as against 579 and 650 in the same month of the two preceding years.

THE wind may not be in quite the right direction yet, but the downpour of rain we have had in Bombay is so far satisfactory. Whether this be the monsoon or not matters little. The much-needed rain has come, and the real monsoon will doubtless quickly follow. In Ceylon there was a break of several days after the first downfall; but the wind is now blowing there in the right direction and copious rain is falling. This will probably be our own experience. Meantime the weekly telegrams yesterday received from the Indian Ocean stations show, that the conditions there are becoming upon the whole more favourable for the monsoon. The South-west storms are coming up stronger at the Seychelles, and the barometer is rising at Zanzibar, though it is still lower than normal in Mauritius and Seychelles. The cyclonic storms in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea are subsiding, and good rain is reported over Madras, Burma, Bengal, and Assam. It is satisfactory to find, that the cyclonic disturbance against which steamers leaving port for Aden and the Persian Gulf were warned has now passed away and the storm signal has again been lowered.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GASELEE and staff left the Khyber force on Saturday for India. Brigadier-General Egerton, who succeeds Gaselee, is still in Tochi, but is expected to start for the Khybar immediately, there being apparently no ground for the persistent rumours which have been circulated of unrest amongst the Waziris. The

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN CUBA.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Three American men-of-war remain in the harbour of Guantanamo to protect the marines who have been landed there.

Admiral Sampson has thus secured a port as a base for his supplies.

THE EXPEDITION FROM TAMPA.

It is believed that owing to a rumour of Spanish warships being about, all the American transports have returned to Tampa.

The men are said to have been overcrowded on the transports and suffered terribly from the heat. Many of the horses died on board.

Latest reports state that the transports re-sailed from Tampa on Saturday.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF MANILA.

JUNE 13.

It is reported that Manila has surrendered.

LAND ENGAGEMENT AT GUANTANAMO.

The American Marines who landed last week at Guantanamo were attacked by Spanish regulars on Saturday night.

The U. S. cruisers Marblehead at once landed reinforcements.

The Spaniards fought from under cover and were only discernible by the flashes from their firearms in the direction of which the marines poured in volleys,

An American launch ascended the Bay and enfiladed the enemy.

Shortly after midnight the Spaniards charged the position held by the Marines but were met with repeated volleys and finally broke and retreated.

The losses in the engagement are as yet unknown.

TERMS OF THE NIGER AGREEMENT.

JUNE 12.

Details of the agreement between France and Britain on the Niger question confirm the telegram of 22nd May, according to which Great Britain retains Boussa, and France retains Nikki and two ports on the Middle Niger, also a vast extent of territory including the whole hinterland of Dahomey.

Special facilities are to be given for transit of French goods across Lagos to ports on the Middle Niger.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

ADEN, JUNE 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage, with English mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 a.m., to-day.

THE FIRE IN PESHAWAR CITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 13.

The fire in Peshawar city was still smouldering at the end of last week; and on Friday night there was another flareup in which about a dozen shops were burnt. Fortunately there was plenty of water at hand, and a mass of katcha buildings with hardly any wood in their construction stopped it. The people of Peshawar, have already begun to rebuild their houses, wood being largely discarded, corrugated iron coming gaeatly into favour for roofs.

EXPECTED CHANGES IN THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Changes are likely to take place in the Imperial Service troops, Kashmir and Faridkot being added to the States already under officers in charge of the Rajinder State troops, and in all probability the troops of cavalry in Kapurthala and Bahawalpur will be done away with.

PLAGUE DECREASING IN THE PUNJAB.

The plague returns from the infected area continue to be satisfactory and reassuring in both Jullundur and Hoshiarpur. The districts returns of 7th and 8th instant show no fresh cases and no deaths. Four villages are declared free of plague.

THE PUNJAB BRIBERY CASE.

The proceedings in connection with Sirdar Gurdyal Singhs bribery case the commission terminated at Multan on Friday afternoon.

The Commissioners leaving for Simla early next morning on arrival will forthwith proceed to make their report to Government in accordance with the Act of 1850.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	3 1-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	111 1-3
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	26 3-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 11

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 13.

N. L. steamer Stuttgart from Australia arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's Indus which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 7th instant, arrived at Aden, on Sunday, the 12th instant, at 10 a.m.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Rhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaragua Government and are subject to delay.

Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States:—

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.

(2) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.

Amoor route interrupted between Djalinda and Blagowetchensk.

Cable St. Thome Loanda interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Cable Mole St Nicholas Santiago De Cuba interrupted

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 27.

On Derby Day, at Epsom, the enclosure looked particularly charming, with the long rows of elms and beeches at its back, in the fresh green of early summer. The two favourites, Disraeli and Dieudonne, were not to be seen, but most of the others were present. Perthshire was the first noticed, and the beauty of Mr. Dewar's horse brought him considerable support in the subsequent betting. He seemed in the pink of condition, though there were ominous whispers that he could not stay. Batt was the next, the little brown animal looking all wire and whipcord. Archduke II. is a great fine horse, though somewhat coarse, and many fancied his chance. Jeddah, the tall chestnut which a quarter of an hour later was to upset the calculations of the sporting prophets and spread such consternation amongst the public, took no part in either the parade or canter. I had seen Jeddah in the paddock at Newmarket before the Two Thousand Guineas, and had then thought he was quite the best-looking of the field, but his display in that race had been so wretched that no one imagined he had the ghost of a chance here. Round the group of trees near the centre The Wyvern and Cherry Heart were walking, but neither of them seemed worthy to start in such a race as the Derby. Heir Male, a wiry little chestnut, and Hawfinch, a larger edition of the same colour, were near them. After the usual little displays of temper the horses were saddled, and, with their jockeys up, walked for a few minutes in the two broad rings near the entrance to the course in the midst of a dense crowd. To mention all the well-known sportsmen that composed it would, of course, be impossible, but I noticed the Earl of Durham, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Harewood, the Earl of Coventry, the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Farquhar, Lord Lurgan, Lord Penrhyn, Lord William Beresford, Sir Blundell Maple, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Sir James Miller, Sir M. Fitzgerald, Captain Machell, Mr. C. D. Rose, and a host of others. A far larger number of ladies were present than is usual in the paddock at the Derby, which is essentially a "man's day" on which top hats and frock coats are by no means necessary for male attire.

No one could quarrel with the race, though it upset all the calculations of the most experienced veterans of the turf. It was a fine exhibition of riding on the part of the jockey and staying power on the part of the horse he bestrode. As the many-coloured jackets disappeared behind the straggling trees that hide the start a hush fell upon the stands, and even the raucous voices of the bookmakers were stilled for the time. From the steps of the Jockery Club the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian, surrounded by a cluster of anxious looking owners, watched horses through their glasses. In the broad gallery above them were the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Westminster the Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Cadogan, and a bevy of ladies also intent on the proceedings. Lord Rosebery was with his daughters in a box in the grand tier. There was a little delay owing to Wantage proving fractious, but at last the horses dashed away up the hill, Calveley leading. At the top of the hill Elfin showed the way from therest, Jeddah being far in the rear. As they decended the hill Batt took the lead, with Wantage at his heels. Round Tattenham Corner they swung, with Jeddah creeping up to Dieudonne, who was lying third. As the horses approached the stands the excitement grew intense, great shouts of "Batt wins" showing the line of popular sympathy. But the Duke of Westminster was not to add another laurel to his racing crown. The yellow fell back before the light blue of Mr. Larnach, and Jeddah shot out and won by three-quarters of a length. Batt was second; Dunlop, another surprise, third; and the much vaunted Dieudonne fourth. Disraeli was tenth. As the winner was led in there was scarcely a cheer. Even the bookmakers, who had scored so heavily, were silent in their astonishment. For the stoutest nerves the victory of an outsider at 100 to 1 is rather startling.

Of the games which were interfered with by the bad weather of last Thursday and Friday those between Surrey and Derbyshire, Essex and Sussex, Gloucestershire and Yorkshire, M. C. C. and Ground and Notts, and Hampshire and Somerset were abandoned on Saturday without any further play being attempted. At Manchester some little further progress was made with the match between Lancashire and Leicestershire, the visitors going in for their second innings and scoring 90 for five wickets, after which play had to be given up and the game left drawn.—At Cambridge, the University completed their first innings against Middlesex for 109. The visitors were then disposed of for 102, and the University, when time was called had lost five wickets for 45 runs in their second attempt. The match between M.C.C. and Ground and Kent at Lord's ended on Tuesday in an easy victory for the county. Kent completed their second innings for 162, which left the club with 272 to make for victory. As the pitch was very difficult there was never any prospect of their accomplishing this feat, and they were all dismissed for 91, Kent thus winning by 180 runs.—At Oxford, Essex beat the University, who were only able to make 125 in their first innings, and therefore had to follow on. In their second attempt they scored 160, and the 41 required by Essex to win were obtained at the cost of three wickets.—At Cambridge, Yorkshire gained an easy win over the University, whose second venture realised 131. The county were therefore victorious by an innings and 22 runs. The match between Sussex and Notts, at Brighton, ended on Wednesday in a draw. The visitors continued their second innings, and Shrewsbury and Gunn maintained their defence till the score stood at 302, when Gunn was taken at the wicket, and retired with a score of 125. Two more wickets fell at a cheap rate, and then the closure was declared, with the total at 338; Shrewsbury being not out 154. Sussex began their second venture with 259 to make to win, and when time was called had obtained 201 at the cost of five wickets.—At Derby, Lancashire defeated Derbyshire. The second innings of the home team was rapidly finished off for 109, which left the visitors victorious by 65.

Summer has arrived—according to the calendar,—and the methods of salmon fishing which obtain in spring must be altogether changed in order to kill fish. The eighteen-foot rod of solid greenheart, or built cane, should be laid aside in favour of a lighter weapon; the heavy gut cast, calculated to reduce a 20-pounder to quiescence in ten minutes or so, may be replaced by finer tackle, and three-inch flies consigned to the tackle-box until the return of autumn. On many of the large salmon rivers sport may be enjoyed in summer by adopting suitable methods, even when waters run low. In some respects the salmon-fisher should copy the tactics of his comrade who angles for trout. Rod, reel-line, and gut collar should be suited to one another; it is obviously useless to employ a light rod and fine gut if the reel-line fall on the stream like a miniature rope. The casting should be of the lightest, and each throw should be made down stream, making with the bank as acute an angle as possible—a result only to be obtained by letting out a fairly long line. Wading is advisable; flies of ordinary patterns but small dimensions should be employed, and those tied on double hooks are most reliable. As a rule it is useless to 'disturb the water during a hot, sunny day; in such weather the angler should not try his fortune until the sun nears the horison. We have known cases of several rods thrashing a salmon reach throughout the day without so much as "stirring a fin;" towards evening a more artful brother of the angle would sally forth, to return at nightfall with a clean-run salmon wherewith to vex the souls of his comrades. On the small salmon rivers of Scotland, especially those situated on the West coast, it is usual to employ three flies, as sea trout are almost certain to be captured, and the chance of a salmon is often somewhat remote. When, however, such streams are in good ply—fining down after a spate—it is far safer to put up a single fly, as thereby the chance of landing a salmon or large sea trout is vastly improved; as the result of experience we hold also that the angler using one fly will make at least as good a basket as others who attach droppers to their casts. When the latter procedure is adopted the casting line should be carefully inspected from time to time, and, if necessary, broken and retied at the points where the droppers were attached. Many a good salmon has been lost by neglect of this simple precaution.

The great majority of the young grouse are now hatched out, and in the course of another fortnight we shall be in a position to give reliable information regarding the condition of the moors. Quite recently, in Scotland, there have been cold storms of sleet and hail, with frosty nights, and in some districts the young broods must have suffered. There is likely to be a good demand for one-trigger guns this season. Many well-known shooting men have used them regularly since they were first invented about three years ago, and are so well pleased with the new mechanism that already they regard the double trigger as obsolete.

Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Doleman seem to have worn down their friendly little controversy on the subject of "par" to a point which was sufficiently obvious all the time. Mr. Hutchinson "must still submit that the 'par' of a green, say of St. Andrews, is hard to arrive at in the first place, and in the second place is liable to change by the process of time and golf." I suppose that we should all be agreed as to the "par" of some eight holes out of nine on almost any course. We can hardly hope to go further, and it is rather pleasant to have a couple of holes on a green to argue about.

Before the Amateur Golf Championship match at Haylake in the course of the morning there was some conversation in the clubhouse on the subject of the remarkable performance of Mr. S. W. Smith, of West Middlesex, in taking the Alps hole in one in the first round. There is apparently some difference of opinion as to the exact manner in which the thing was done—as to whether the ball was lofted right into the hole or whether it first got on the ground and then rolled in. Some of the old golf hands are inclined to the latter view of the matter, but the former version is supported by five individuals, including a lady, whose testimony it would, of course, be ungallant to question. Be that as it may, it appears that the feat, notworthy as in any event it is, has been performed before. It was done last year by Mr. A. H. Crosfield, at a time when the distance between the teeing ground and the hole was greater than it is now. And the distance, it should be mentioned, is only from 180 to 190 yards, according to the position of the tee, instead of 230 yards, as previously stated. The rushes hole, in the same course, was taken in one by Mr. Macfie in the amateur championship of 1885, a performance which was of material assistance in enabling him to secure his victory. Jack Morris, the Hoylake professional, has since taken the same hole twice in one. Tom Morris can recall more than one instance, more or less well known in golf lore, in which the short holes at St. Andrews have been taken in one stroke, including the occasion—which takes us back some fifty years—on which the Rev. Dr. Hunter took a short hole in one and yet lost the hole. As the ball could not be found, Dr. Hunter gave up the hole, and it was only when the boy went to get some sand for the tee (there were no sand boxes in thoses days) that the ball was found in the hole. From the Musselburgh links, if memory is not at fault, an incident of a similar character is on record.

Reverting to the day's play it may be said that the third round, like its predecessors, resulted in no sensational surprises. The extent to which the expected has happened has indeed been quite a feature of the tournament, so far. A capital game in the third round was that between Mr. N. Macbeth, jun., and Mr. Auchterlonie, the latter only winning at the twentieth hole. Mr. J. Graham, jun., played well against Mr. E. Spencer, but it was only on the seventeenth green that he could claim the victory. Mr. Hilton easily disposed of Mr. Whigham by four up and three to play, and was playing so well that his score of 74 equalled the record for the course, made on Monday by Mr. Tait. The champion's figures were:—Out, 5 3 5 3 5 4 4 5 4—38; in, 4 4 3 3 4 5 5 4 4—36; total, 74. Mr. Tait took 77 to do the round in his match with Mr. C. Hutchings, the details of his score being as follow:—Out, 5 5 4 3 4 4 4 5 5—39; in, 5 4 3 3 4 5 5 4 5—38. Mr. C. Hutchings, Mr. Tait's opponent, offered him a stout resistance, and it was only at the nineteenth hole that Mr. Tait won. Another close match was that between Mr. C. L. Dalziel, the well-known Tantallon player, and Mr. W. K. Whigham, of Comrie. The latter, a youth of between seventeen and eighteen, ultimately won by one hole. Beyond saying that Mr. Mure Fergusson, Mr. J. Robb and Mr. Horace Hutchinson all played well, and that Mr. H. A. Farrar had to take Mr. B. Darwin away to the twenty-fourth hole before he could beat him, the only other game in the round that calls for mention here was that between Mr. John Ball, jun., and Mr. W. E. Fairli. They were all even at the turn, Mr. Ball playing rather a poor, short game. On the way home Mr. Fairlie took the lead, and was dormy at the sixteenth hole. At the seventeenth hole he had a putt of about fifteen inches to halve and win the match but he missed and the hole fell to Mr. Ball, who also won the home hole and halved the match. The tie resulted in Mr. Ball's favour, at the twentieth hole.

The Oxford Summer Eights were concluded on Wednesday afternoon in fine but dull weather. Owing to the severe storm which burst over the Thames Valley at the beginning of the week the river was very high, having risen quite six inches during the night. The Second Division started at 4-30 in the following order:—Exeter, St. John's, Worcester, Keble, Pembroke, Corpus Christi, Lincoln, Jesus, St. Catharine's, Wadham, Oriel, and St. Edmund Hall. St. John's made a determined effort to overtake Exeter, but were themselves pressed by Worcester, and had to acknowledge a bump above the Gut. Keble were well away from Pembroke, but Corpus Christi and Lincoln had a fine race as far as the boathouse. At this point a quarter of a length separated Pembroke from Corpus Christi, and Lincoln was the same distance away from the latter. However, Corpus Christi, making a fine spurt, only just failed to overlap Pembroke at the winning post, having left Lincoln about three lengths to the bad. Jesus were caught by St. Catharine's in the Gut. The First Division started at six as follows:—New College, Magdalen, Balliol, Trinity, University, Christ Church, Hertford, Brasenose, Queen's, Merton, and Exeter. The head boat, rowing very long, soon left Magdalen behind, and finished over two lengths to the good. Along the barges Balliol made a good attempt to overtake Magdalen, but Gold answered with a spurt that got them home in safety. Hertford and Brasenose again changed position, the latter being the faster boat over the end of the course. The bump was made opposite the Corpus Christi barge. After acknowledging defeat the Hertford cox failed to get out of the course, and consequently fouled Queen's who were very unfortunate in being overtaken by Merton. The two most successful boats have been Merton with seven bumps and Worcester with five. The latter especially are a good crew, and have been well stroked by Pears. The New College boat has shown good form at times, but is not up to the average of past years. They were very unfortunate in losing Edwards a week before the races.

The splendid performance of J. H. Tyers on Thursday last serves to remind us of the many records which that swimmer has from time to time placed upon the books. At the Roman Road Baths, London, on Thursday night, swimming in a 300 yards handicap, which he easily won. Tyers reduced his own record of 3min. 56 4-5sec. made at the Bethnal Green Baths on September 30, 1893, by nearly nine seconds, a really magnificent effort. Prior to this event Tyers swam an exhibition race the same evening at the Westminister Baths. His record performance under these circumstances is quite astonishing, and emphasises the fact that Tyers is himself again. A few days before, at the Hyde Baths, he made an excellent attempt to reduce the 150 yards record, set up by him last year, but in this he failed by about two seconds. It was, nevertheless, a fine effort, and on that occasion he struck many as being in better trim than he has been for a considerable time past. It is rather fitting that Tyers should, on the eve of his departure from the amateur ranks, leave behind another sample of his marvellous sbillity in speedy swimming.

A question that is just now exercising the minds of county tennis secretaries is the proposal to inaugurate the playing of county matches between ladies. Whatever may be the difficulties in the way of carrying such a scheme into effect, the ultimate result would, undoubtedly, be to popularise still further a game that is played almost as much by women as by men. There are very few clubs without lady members, and in some of them the latter are relatively much the more skilful. Those that are already affiliated to county associations will be qualified to nominate candidates for ladies' county teams, and those that are not affiliated had better take steps to become so immediately.

Mr. G. F. Watts, R. A., has placed at the disposal of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery the portrait of Mr. Gladstone painted by him in 1865, which will at once be placed on temporary exhibition in the Gallery. Among other portraits recently presented to the Gallery is a pen and ink sketch of Sir John Millais by Charles Keene, presented by Mr. Joseph Pennell. In the cases of Mr. Gladstone and Sir John Millais the trustees have had no hesitation in suspending their usual rule as to expiration of ten years from the date of decease.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

A dusty line of ponies and rickshaws was all that Jones, who would go to the cricket, saw of Lady Elgin's garden party that has taken place since my last letter. All Simla was of course there, but the ladies concerned him not, for so closely were they muffled against the pervading powdery cloud, that the butterfly wings they afterwards expanded at the Viceregal lodge, were completely hidden, and it took all Mrs. Kiss-me-quick's dimples, to which Jones is specially susceptible, to prevent his mistaking her for long toothed Miss Frump, who also beams when she meets him. Not so the men, and from the superior point of view of the dirty flannels he wore himself. Jones has made some notes about their clothes, which he has weakly confided to me. They are worth reproducing, for the annual Viceregal garden party is one of the few occasions where men, up here, have to combine informality with a certain amount of dignity, without the simple refuge that uniform and evening dress afford at night. The majority wore the dark double breasted diagonal suits that are just now fashionable, with straw hats and brightly coloured ties to relieve the effect. A few bowlers were also to be seen and were not out of place, and a grey tail coat or two with top hat and lighter waistcoat also looked smart. Passing these by, was here and there, an overworked official in smudgy tweeds and slipknot tie, trying to look as if he were dressed like other people, also the occasional individual who had found the mistake of riding to the function in all the perspiring grandeur of frockcoat and topper, and the youngster who was wishing he had put on something less conspicuous than checks and yellow flowered tie. Nobody ventured on riding breeches, but they were about the only form of morning garment that was not represented, showing how difficult is the masculine dress question at Simla afternoon functions. The military have a minute list of instructions as to the uniform to wear upon every different occasion—from state levies that count as parades, to calling upon an Excellency or attending an official dinner. As regards other, and less solemn occasions, instructions have yet to be evolved.

Jones suggests that the first rule should run—"Pitch your topper over the khud when you get to Solan, and give your top coat to the tonga driver." These, from a Simla point of view, unless garments thus put out of the way, room would be made for the short black coat and straw that take their place, and the riding breeches and garters one wears to office and gymkhanas, with round white helmet in the day time and Jaeger or boating straw when the sun goes down. Flannels, and especially the ugly striped black variety, one still sees upon the Mall, as well as at tennis, but few men succeed in looking smart in them.

But I digress from the garden party and have used up the space that ought to have been devoted to its frocks, which were pretty as ever, and far better chosen than any mere men's clothes. The feature of the function was the big shamiana where the Viceroy and Lady Elgin received their guests, and where Lady Elizabeth appeared in company with her fiance. Beyond this were the refreshment tents and the grass lawn which has survived the drought surprisingly and made, on this occasion, a delightfully cool promenade after the glare and dust of the road. The talk of the afternoon was of course of the Central Provinces appointment which the favoured few were able to confide to their friends, and many were the congratulations which the chief commissioner elect, who was there, received, for few have made themselves more deservedly respected in Simla than Mr. and Mrs. Ibbetson. The pending departure of Mr. Ibbetson and Mr. Holderness' appointment in his place to the Revenue and Agriculture Secretaryship is only one of a long list of changes that Simla is likely to see before long.

Rumour has it that General Badcock is unlikely to return to India, and that Sir William Cunningham may retire at the end of the year. The former's successor will no doubt be found in General Gaselee who has already been appointed to officiate as Quarter Master General, while in regard to the Foreign Secretaryship the name most frequently mentioned is that of Mr. Charles Tupper who is the greatest living authority on the subject of the relations of the Government of India with native states. Mr. Reynolds, the able head of the Telegraph Department, is also likely to retire this autumn, the officer next senior to him in the department being Mr. G. Maclean who in the ordinary course of things may be expected to become Director General. The appointment of a new Viceroy, who rumour now says is to be Lord Londonderry and not Lord Balfour of Burleigh, will also of course bring many changes in its train. In the first place Mr. Babington Smith goes home to be married to Lady Elizabeth Bruce, and is not likely to return to the post he has filled with great judgment during the past five years. Colonel Durand also is very likely to retire, or at least to proceed on long leave prior to resuming his appointment under the next Viceroy, while Surgeon-Colonel Franklin who has so long held the honourable post of Surgeon to the Viceroy will most probably be transferred to some more senior appointment. These are only a few of the changes which are being talked about here, but they are enough to indicate how kaleidoscopic is the life of the little official world which constitutes Simla.

Of the more local events of the week, including as they have done a gymkhana and some cricket and football at Annandale, the annual Eton dinner given by the Viceroy, and the Sipi fair with its attendant picnics in the Mashobra woods, there is little to add to what has already been telegraphed to you except that we have been upon the whole fortunate in our weather, the thunderstorms of the past few days having at last to some extent laid the dust which has proved so annoying this season. The rains having now broken on the West coast may be expected here in the course of the next ten days, when we shall no doubt have ample opportunity of remarking the extent of the damage done to the roads by the long period they have gone without watering. The mall is already covered with stones which have worked loose out of the binding and have brought many a pony down, and which are likely to grow worse after the first really heavy downpour. It was one of these loose stones that brought down Sir Edwin Collen's horse the other day, and although in his case no harm was done the accident might easily have been a serious one, the present state of things making rapid riding distinctly dangerous, especially downhill.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Port officer of Bombay received the following telegram, from the Meteorological Reporter Simla yesterday. Lower Signal, disturbance having passed away—Accordingly the warning signal "ball" was lowered from the Town flagstaff.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Stuart, Captain W. H. Ridgway, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow experienced moderate monsoon. The s. s. Trena, Captain P. D. Far, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Djibouti, had strong south-west monsoon and heavy sea.

The s. s. Cashmere, Captain G. Souter, reached the port yesterday from Aden, met with strong monsoon. The s. s. Madagascor, Captain M. M. Bouxel arrived in harbour yesterday from Reunion experienced fine weather and the latter heavy south-west monsoon.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. F. JOHNSON, R. A., at present temporarily attached to the R. A. Bombay, for duty, is appointed to command the R. A. Mooltan, temporarily.

MAJOR DIGBY, Royal Engineers, has passed the examination and is tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of Substantive Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE following appointments are made:—15th Sikhs.—Captain H. Trevor to be Wing Commander pro tem. vice Lieutenant-Colonel Buckland, seconded for employment in the Military Department. Lieutenants J. B. Carden and C. A. Vivian to be Wing Officers. 10th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant H. Walker, 11th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Knox, transferred to 35th Sikhs. 25th Punjab Infantry.—Captain C. Dunsterville, 20th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Commander. 2nd-Lieutenant Gunning, 33rd Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 37th Dogras.—2nd Lieutenant H. M. Battye, 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 1-2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles.—2nd-Lieutenant E. W. C. Ridgeway, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, is transferred as Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant A. J. S. Taylor, 20th Bombay Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 3rd Madras Light Infantry.—Major Tuite, 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Major Atkinson, appointed Commandant 23rd Madras Light Infantry. 23rd Madras Light Infantry—Captain G. W. S. Hawks to be Second-in-Command; Captain J. C. Erck to be Wing Commander.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

FURTHER REPRESENTATION BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE following further letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary to Government, Financial Department, under date June 6:—

SIR,—Under date of 2nd March 1893 I had the honour to lay before you, for the information of the Government of India, the views which this Chamber entertained respecting the unsatisfactory position of the currency and the critical state of financial pressure throughout the country, and advocating as the most desirable means of ascertaining and deciding upon sound remedial measures the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry on the lines of the Herschell Committee of 1893.

2. Since then the Government of India's despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 3rd March 1898, has been made public, and to consider the proposals therein submitted a Committee has been appointed, which (although the terms of reference especially as to the possibility of a return to the silver standard, are less explicit than this Chamber would have desired) nevertheless practically meets its suggestion.

3. On the proposals embodied in that despatch the views expressed in anticipation in my letter of 2nd March render detailed criticism unnecessary, but lest it might be assumed that the arguments adduced by the Government of India in support of their proposals had in any way affected or modified those views, I am directed to state that, far from supporting, as the Government of India anticipated, the measures for securing stability of exchange proposed in their despatch, or believing that the adoption of those measures would have the effect of overcoming the distrust on the part of the public in the future of the rupee, this Chamber is diametrically opposed to the views expressed in the despatch and to the principle on which the Government of India's proposals are based, namely, forced contraction of the currency.

4. The Chamber cannot but view with the gravest apprehension a proposal to melt down the existing currency until it becomes "even at the most inactive time of trade" inadequate for the ordinary requirements of the country in the expectation that gold will thereby be forced into circulation.

5. The Herschell Committee in recommending that rupees should be given in exchange for gold at a fixed ratio relied upon this measure as "leaving the volume of rupee currency dependent on the wants of the people of India," but the experience since gained, especially during the last five months, has shown that this provision for the expansion of the currency has been practically inoperative in spite of the great strain the money market has undergone, the reason being, the Chamber submits, that as the ratio at which gold is exchangeable for rupees fixes the maximum gold value of the rupee and no guarantee is given of its minimum value, gold will never be tendered until all other possible means of finance have been exhausted. The conclusion which this Chamber arrived at is that gold can only, if at all, be introduced into circulation under conditions of the money-market which are ruinous to both foreign and internal commerce, and can only be retained in circulation so long as those conditions are maintained.

6. The Government of India rely upon the exigencies of an expanding trade to force gold into circulation by refusing the country a sufficiency of the currency to which it is accustomed, but although trade under favourable circumstances may be expected to expand, there is nothing more necessary for its development than a free and natural supply of currency regulated automatically by its varying requirements, and it seems to the Chamber quite as likely that a contraction of trade will follow a contration of the rupee currency as that the necessities of trade will compel the adoption of a currency to which the country is unaccustomed and which, in the opinion of this Chamber, is unsuited to its requirements.—I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

THE PROTHONOTARY OF THE HIGH COURT.

MR. J. W. ORR, the Prothonotary and Ecclesiastical Registrar on the Original Side of the High Court, has retired on pension after a service extending over thirty-eight years, and in the sixtieth year of his age; and Mr. Limjee N. Banajee, for many years head assistant to the Prothonotary, has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister-at-law, succeeds Mr. Limjee as head assistant to the Prothonotary. The Parsees may congratulate themselves on the fact that while one of their number, Mr. Rustomjee D. Settna, holds the post of Registrar on the Appellate side, which was exclusively held in former years by members of the Civil Service, Mr. Limjee N. Banajee, another of their number, has been appointed Prothonotary and Registrar on the Original Side of the High Court. Both Mr. Settna and Mr. Limjee are members of the Bombay Bar, and were in practice for some time.

Mr. Orr, whose retirement dates from yesterday, is an M. A., Dublin, and a barrister-at-law, and joined the service in May 1860 as Clerk to his uncle, Sir M. R. Sausse, then Chief Justice of Bombay. Shortly after his arrival in this country, Mr. Orr was appointed to act as Clerk of the Insolvent Court in place of Mr. Mackenzie, who fell ill, in addition to his own duties as Clerk to the Chief Justice. At a subsequent period, he acted as Clerk of the Crown also in addition to his own duties. In March 1862, Mr. Orr officiated for Mr. Spencer Compton as Prothonotary and Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar; and from February 1863, held the dual appointment of Clerk to the Chief Justice and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, and Sealer of the Court. After acting as Prothonotary and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in November 1865, he was in February of the following year confirmed in the office, still retaining the post of Clerk to the Chief Justice. In his capacity as Prothonotary and Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar, Mr. Orr has rendered valuable service and increased the Government revenue. In this connection his services have obtained willing recognition on various occasions from successive Chief Justices. On the abolition of the old Supreme Court in 1862, and the constitution of the High Court in the time of Sir Richard Couch, Mr. Orr rendered able and zealous service in organising and superintending the new establishments, the formation of which was rendered necessary by the change in procedure and practice. His conscientious labours as Ecclesiastical Registrar were rewarded by a considerable increase in the probate duty levied by the court. On the death of Mr. J. Flynn, Chief Translator and Interpreter of the High Court, Mr. Orr voluntarily undertook the duty of re-organising the department and was the means of adding materially to the Government revenue. He left Bombay at the commencement of the recent vacation at the end of April, hoping to return by last Saturday's mail steamer, but an attack of bronchitis following on fever, on his arrival at home, compelled him to send in his application for retirement. Mr. Orr, it may be acknowledged here, was uniformly kind and considerate to the representatives of the Press, and afforded them every possible facility in the exercise of their duties in the High Court.

Mr. Limjee N. Banajee, the new Prothonotary and Registrar, is a descendant of a high and ancient Parsee family, a barrister-at law, and joined the service in April, 1871, when the late Sir Michael Westropp appointed him to act as Deputy Clerk of the Crown. He was soon after appointed to perform the additional duties of Deputy Registrar, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, and Judge's Clerk. In November 1873, Mr. Limjee was appointed head assistant to the Prothonotary and, has discharged the duties of the office for a quarter of a century to the entire satisfaction of his superiors and the members of the legal profession. In February 1882, he was for a time appointed to act as a judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay, and gained the good opinion of all who came in official contact with him at the time, and again in April 1890, he was appointed a second time to act as a judge of that court. In September 1884, in August 1888, in May 1892, in June 1893, in August 1896 and again in May 1897, during the absence of Mr. Orr on leave, Mr. Limjee ably discharged the duties of Prothonotary and Registrar on the Original Side, for which he has now been permanently selected.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Carthage, expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, at 6 a.m.:—

Abbott, Mr E
Anderson, Mr J C
Beresford, Capt de la Poer
Bregory, Mr and Mrs
Bona, Miss
Buttam, Hvd A W B
Cullen, Mr
Clasford, Mrs and infant
Ford, Mr J
Francis, Mr
Griffin, Miss
Gregory, Mr C
Holden, Mr A
Hardie, Mr C. Eber
Johnstone, Mr W A
Jackson, Mr and Miss
Keekar, Dr
Lascrus, Mr D
Murray, Mr P
Macfarlane, Mr J
Mulraney, Surg-Maj P
Mackenzie, Mr G S
McInnes, Mr H R
Morrison, Mr E
Robinson, Mr C E
Rawson, Mr C
Thornburn, Mr W M
Tidy, Mr E
Treiawny, Mr H W
Widdicombe, Mrs
Wintour, Lt E
Welby, Capt
Vaughan, Mr F E
Weyer, Bandmaster, Mrs and two children

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort, Northern Fort Southern and Mandvi	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi, and Dhabi	0	1	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khambharwada	1	1	17
D Khotwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	13
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	2	4	63
Total plague deaths to date	30,75	26,686	
Same date last year	1	4	68

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 12th June 1898:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported

conveyance of palki by Dome had a more objectionable feature than the conveying of palki bearers. No respectable Hindu would consent to place a palki shod tendered by Domes. Mr. Gr.er seemed to have recognised this objection, and expressed his intention of mentioning the matter to the ambulance cart Committee.

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The following were the arrivals and departures by rail from Howrah and Sealdah, respectively, on Wednesday :—Howrah, arrivals 795 less ; departures 277 excess. The excess departure of Hindu and Mohamedan coolies from Howrah is said to be owing to a rumour of segregation in Calcutta. Sealdah, arrivals 1,121 excess ; departures 245 less.

FRESH SEIZURES OF PLAGUE AND DEATHS.

There were no fresh seizures of plague or deaths officially reported to the Health Officer's Department up to Friday at noon. On Thursday there were two seizures, one a mother, who was removed, as a suspected case, from Gangadhur's Lane to the Medical College Hospital, and the other a Hindu, residing in Bentinck Street, who was also conveyed for treatment to the Medical College Hospital. Both these cases were reported by the Superintendent of the Medical College Hospital. No deaths were registered on that day. The total seizures and deaths up to Thursday were 97 and 72, respectively. There are now two cases of suspected plague being treated at the Manicktollah Hospital, six at the Medical College Hospital, one at Chandney Hospital, one at the Campbell Hospital, and one at the Mayo Native Hospital.

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The following were the arrivals and departures by rail from Howrah and Sealdah, respectively on Thursday :—Howrah, arrivals 139 excess ; departures 531 less. The shortage in departures from Howrah is said to be owing to Marwaris not having in such large numbers. The excess in arrivals is said to be due to Babus, Marwaris and native sepoys returning to duty. Sealdah, arrivals 738 excess ; departures 1,189 less.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 7th June :—

BUNDER FEES.

Submitted draft by-law, copy appended, amended by the Trustees Solicitor, Mr. F. Yorke Smith, legalising the change that the Trustees in Resolution dated 3rd May 1893, agreed should be the system of collecting Bunder Fees. A printed copy of this by-law having been furnished to each Trustee, was not read.

Resolution.—The draft by-law is approved, and should be submitted to Government for notification and sanction.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 31st May 1898, submitting for consideration an application for a lease for ten years of a plot of land measuring 253·4·9 square yards on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, for the purpose of erecting a ground-floor godown at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,000 at the rate of Rs. 14 per square yard per annum, and recommending that the lease be granted.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 2nd June 1893, sanctioning the proposal of the Trustees to appropriate the balance of the Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus for 1897-98, viz., Rs. 40,040, to meeting in part the excess expenditure on the Ballard Road Pier and extensions. Read letter dated 18th May 1893, in which the case was represented to Government.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 31st May 1893, approving of plan prepared by the Trustees Engineer, showing the new 40 feet cross road running from Mody Bay to the Esplanade Road on the Ghoruppdeo property, and expressing his willingness to take it over, provided the Trustees undertake to lay the same and pave the footpaths whenever required by the Municipality to do so.

Resolution.—The Trustees accept of the conditions laid down by the Municipal Commissioner, and the road may be made over to the Municipality when the side entrances and connections are complete.

WORK IN THE DOCKS.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 4th June 1898, reporting that the total quantity of cargo dealt with in the Victoria and Prince's Docks during the month of May 1893 amounted to no less than 3,37,271 tons classified as under :—Foreign Imports 57,030 tons, Foreign Exports 2,51,398 tons, Coast Imports 18,833 tons, Coast Exports 10,740 total 3,37,271, tons, that 44 vessels brought in outcargo and 92 took exports ; that the Dock Hydraulic Cranes made 2,50,958 lifts during the month, the largest number of lifts made on any single day being 13,124 on the 30th May, the highest recorded since the opening of the docks ; that from 12,000 men were daily employed in the docks on shore and on boardship dealing with the cargo ; that some of the largest steamers that come to Bombay have taken part in the export trade, taking on board and stowing in some instances from as much as 1,500 to 2,300 tons of cargo in 15 working hours ; that about 13,000 tons was the largest quantity taken in one vessel ; that carts to the number of 3,08,239 entered and left the docks with cargo, while 83,924 bullocks conveying 7,814 tons of up-country produce were railed direct into the docks for shipment ; that the demands of the cartmen under the pressure were such that the Dock Officials had to transfer vessels to berths convenient to the various stacks of produce piled along the outside of the docks to save expense and inconvenience to the public ; that on Sunday the 29th May six steamers engaged and worked 79 gangs of dock coolies about 1,000 men (not including stevedores), and on the same night three steamers engaged the services of 12 gangs of dock coolies ; that the whole of the Dock Officials and staff had to devote their unremitting attention to the numerous wants and requirements arising on all hands from such pressure and had an exceedingly difficult task to give satisfaction to all concerned whilst the Dock Contractors undoubtedly carried out their heavy and responsible obligations regardless of the exorbitant demands of the many coolies and cartmen which they were bound to freely employ and that the amount of dock revenue actually collected during the month exceeded Rs. 2,70,000.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to hear that the arrangements made in the docks during a period of such high pressure were generally satisfactory.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT,

	For week ending 3rd June 1898.	Total from 1st April to 3rd June 1898.	For week ending 4th June 1897.	Total from 1st April to 3rd June 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	23	101	13	141
„ piloted out of harbour	23	199	17	147
„ transported	23	181	12	92
„ attended to	3	19	2	13
„ warped	2	16	0	16

AMENDED DRAFT BYE-LAW,

The present Bye law 15 of the Bye-laws published under Sections 85 and 88 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873, and Sections 73 and 74 of the Bombay Port Taust Act, 1879, is hereby revoked, and in its place the following Bye-law is substituted, that is to say,—

15. In respect of all goods brought for import or export upon the Trustees' wharves, piers and landing places other than the wharves, piers and landing places at Prince's and Victoria Docks

(a) When a Customs Bill of Entry, Export Note or Boat Note, or a Customs Import or Export Manifest, or any other Customs document is required or used in regard to such goods,

(b) When the goods are landed by, or intended for shipment on, a vessel sailing under a Customs General Pass, or Monthly Pass, or under any other Customs authority,

(c) When goods are landed or shipped, except passengers' baggage, for which there may be no Customs documents as above, a declaration shall be prepared by the owners or parties clearing or shipping the goods in the form shown in Schedule A, stating—

(1) the name of the importing or exporting vessel ;

(2) the port from which the goods have been imported or the port to which the goods are to be exported ;

(3) the number of the packages and their marks, the descriptions of the goods which they contain, and their quantity, weight and measurement ; and

(4) where there is a Customs document relating to the goods, the number and date of such Customs document.

Such declaration in which the amount of the wharfage charges shall not be entered, and a duplicate thereof shall then be signed by the owner or party clearing the goods and shall be handed to the Officer of the Port Trust at the Bunder Fee Office for the district for examination along with the corresponding Customs documents. The Wharfage fees chargeable on the goods shall then be entered by the Officer of the Port Trust on both the original and duplicate form of declaration, and the fees shall be paid to the Bunder Fee Clerk by the owner or party clearing the goods, to whom the original form stamped with an acknowledgment of the receipt of such fees shall then be returned.

In every case the receipt for Wharfage fees paid on any goods shall, whenever called for, be produced by the holder thereof, for the inspection of the Officers of the Port Trust so long as the goods or any part thereof remain on a wharf, pier, or landing place, and failing production the goods on the wharf will be liable for payment of the full Wharfage fees, notwithstanding that payment thereof may have been previously made.

THE 1st Baluch Battalion is now reported to be well north of the Victoria Nyanza, so that its return to India will probably be indefinitely delayed. The new corps of Uganda Rifles will take some weeks yet to reach their destination. The wing of the 4th Bombay Rifles, which was sent to Mombassa, has been on an expedition up the Juba river further up the coast, but the enemy they were in pursuit of could not be found.

THE LEMESURIER-SEPARATION CASE.

LIMONY DISALLOWED IN APPEAL.

THE following was the decision of the Colombo Chief Justice on the appeal argued before the Collective Court on Monday last week, with reference to the order made by Mr. F. H. Dias, Acting District Judge of Colombo, in the LeMesurier Separation Case, on a petition by Mrs. LeMesurier, that the defendant should pay Rs. 250 a month to his wife as alimony, pending the result of the action in appeal. The objections against Mr. Dias having heard the case are treated in the order, as groundless by the C. J., but Mr. LeMesurier succeeded on his second ground, a technical one. The separation case will be heard some time after, when Mr. LeMesurier has had me to look into the authorities on the subject :—

This is an appeal from the District Court of Colombo by the husband who was the respondent in a petition for judicial separation. The District Court of Colombo granted a decree of separation against him in September last. No application had been made by the wife up to that time for any alimony. In the December following the decree, she did make an application which was styled an application for alimony "pendente lite" and purported to be made under section 614 of the Civil Procedure Code. That section provides that "in any action under this chapter such petition shall be prefaced and dealt with as of summary procedure and the husband shall be made respondent therein ; and the Court on being satisfied of the truth of the statements therein contained, may make such order on the husband for payment to the wife of alimony pending the action, as it may deem just. And then there comes a clause which, as Mr. Dias rightly reads very strangely—that the alimony shall in no case be less than one-fifth of the husband's average net income for the three years next preceding the date of the order. And the Acting D. J. entertained this petition ; held an enquiry into the means of the husband and made an order that he should pay Rs. 250 a month to his wife, pending the action. I should have stated that an appeal was presented by the husband against the decree of separation, and that that appeal was pending in this Court at the time the petition for alimony was presented. The husband has petitioned against the order for alimony on two grounds—the first ground being that the Acting D. J. who heard the case, was disqualified on grounds of personal and family bias against the petitioner, to hear this case. In my opinion, the appellant has failed to make out any sufficient reason—any reasonable suspicion of bias on the part of the District Judge. Then the other ground is one which goes to the root of the order. It is this : That the District Court has no jurisdiction to make an order because action was not pending at the time the application for alimony was made. In my opinion that objection is a good one, and I must succeed. The District Court, in my opinion, was "functus officio" when it made a final order for separation, and it was incompetent for it to entertain an application of this kind. I notice that section 620 does give the District Court, in certain specified cases, power to make orders in matrimonial suits after the decree for separation, and I draw from that the conclusion that in no other cases can the District Court have power to make any order. The mention of these specified cases excludes every other case, therefore, of opinion that this objection must succeed.

Mr. Justice Lawrie agreed with the Chief Justice. He said that in the matter of the appeal against the decree of separation, it had been suggested that the appeal should be accelerated for hearing, and he thought it was reasonable that the final rights of the parties in this case should be determined sooner than it would otherwise be if the appeal were to be taken up in its ordinary course.

The appeal was then ordered to be entered for hearing at an early date.

The Chief Justice then remarked that there was apparently a mistake in the proviso to Section 614 of the Procedure Code. It was there provided that the alimony to the wife decreed was not to be "less than one-fifth" of a husband's average income for the preceding three years. In the Indian Code from which their Code had been taken the words in the analogous section were "not to exceed one-fifth," which was reasonable. According to the present wording of section 614, even if a wife had private income £1,000, if the husband got £ 00 a years, he must pay not less than £ 20 to his wife.;—"Times of Ceylon."

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SALEM CAR FESTIVAL.

A SALEM correspondent, writing on 10th June, says:—The Car Festival here ended yesterday in a fatal accident which narrowly missed being a great catastrophe. The Salem car, a huge structure which was built and presented to the town many years ago by Mr. Fischer, is of itself a ponderous machine, but not content with this a huge superstructure had been built on top of it of palmyra beams and bamboos, which must have added very considerably to its weight. While this huge unwieldy structure was being dragged through the Agraharam at about 6 p.m. the front axle broke and the whole car and superstructure tumbled forward on the hauling crowds, until it stood on its front end with the hind wheels in the air. It is needless to say that the narrow street was packed at the time by dense crowds, while numbers of people were riding on the car and superstructure. It is accordingly surprising that the result, though serious enough, was not even more serious. As it was the people riding on the car and superstructure escaped without serious injury, while of the crowd below four unfortunates were buried under the car. It was found that three of the victims had been extricated and sent to hospital, two of them in a hopeless condition, while the fourth victim was still lying under the front end of the car, and it soon became plain that his extrication would be a matter of considerable difficulty. The unfortunate man, whose name I did not learn, is a gumasta of Mr. Ramasawmy Chetty, a wealthy Zamindar, and from the position in which the car caught him it was at once evident that little hope could be entertained of his being still alive. However, every exertion was at once made to release him. Mr. Davis, the Loco-Foreman of Salem Railway Station, with his staff and two powerful jack-screws, arrived on the scene shortly after the Collector's party, and an attempt was at once made to raise the front end of the car, under which the victim was pinned, by means of the jacks. It was soon found, however, that with the added weight of the superstructure it would be impossible to raise the car, the only effect of the jack-screws being to threaten the entire break-up of the rotten car which could only result in further disasters. It became necessary therefore to cut away the enormous mass of timber and bamboos forming the superstructure before the work of raising the car could be proceeded with. This naturally took time, as of course nobody had any tools at hand, and every man yelled to his neighbour to fetch tools while making no move in that direction himself. At last a few saws and bill-hooks were procured and the work of cutting away the superstructure was at last proceeded with. This of course was not accomplished without much confusion and noise and getting one in the way of the other, without which a native crowd cannot possibly work to its own satisfaction, so that it was midnight before the work was completed and all clear for the jack-screws. These were now again put in operation by Mr. Davis and his staff, who after several unsuccessful attempts, owing to the rottenness of the structure, at last managed to get purchase on sound timber, and the body of the unfortunate man was released from its position at 12-40 a.m. It was then quite evident from the condition of the body that death must have been instantaneous or nearly so. It is to be hoped that the Salem car has now made its last journey and will be demolished, in fact it is difficult to see how it can be moved from the street except by demolition.—*Madras Mail.*

PRINCE HENRY AND THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

NERVOUSNESS OF THE EMPEROR.

A PEKIN correspondent telegraphed on May 17 :—The great event of Prince Henry's tour took place when His Royal Highness was received at the Summer Palace by the Emperor, who subsequently returned his visit.

The Prince and his suite, who were mounted on ponies, made an early start. They were at once met by a small escort of marines, who were also mounted, the rest of the detachment following on foot. On arriving at the Palace, Prince Henry and his suite were conducted to the Temple, where they changed their clothes, and a cold collation was served.

After this the Prince, accompanied only by Baron Von Heyking and Baron Von der Goltz, Secretary in reperence to the Legation, visited the Empress Dowager, who asked many questions, and seemed quite unembarrassed.

A few years the Emperor himself received Prince Henry and his whole suite in the grand audience hall. The Emperor was evidently nervous, and his hand trembled as he shook hands with the Prince. The latter offered as presents some magnificent Berlin porcelain vases. A short interchange of compliments took place, and the Emperor then walked with his visitor to the entrance hall, where the detachment of German marines, who formed the Prince's escort, was drawn up. The rattle of their drums when they saluted caused the Emperor to start.

The Prince and his suite then took leave of the Emperor, and embarking on steam and electric launches on the lake, visited various points of interest in the Palace grounds. Prince Ching acted as guide, and showed the visitors many magnificent works of art and splendid bronzes. The party then went back to the audience hall, where the Emperor returned Prince Henry's visit, bringing with him a set of magnificent presents, including vases of jade and cloisonne ware, and two fans painted by the Empress Dowager with her own hands.

THE Court of Common Council has decided to take no further steps towards effecting improvements upon the site of the Cripplegate fire, owing to the refusal of the County Council to contribute to such improvements except upon conditions that could not be carried out.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SYMONS will make over the command of the troops in the Khyber to Brigadier-General Egerton within the next ten days

---

THE camp of the flying column at Khar in the Swat Valley will not be broken up for the present, pending the completion of the defences at the Malakand. The new defences and barracks at Chakdara are nearly finished.

THE Northamptonshire Regiment will be railed by night trains from Peshawar to Fyzabad. Special arrangements will be made for the supply of ice and comforts generally on the route. Only three companies of the Dorsetshire Regiment will be sent from Peshawar to Nowshera, as five companies will remain at Cherat.

IT is likely that the Goverment of India will come to a decision within the current month regarding the question of light military railways along the frontier. Their actual construction cannot, of course, be begun until next cold weather as special rails, sleepers and rolling-stock will have to be ordered from home. The decision should not be any longer delayed.

THE Commander-in-Chief's General Orders contain the following items :—Colonel Vanrenen officiates as Colonel on the Staff, Sialkot vice Colonel Reid, Commanding the Malakhand ; Colonel Riddell, Bedfordshire Regiment, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal, vice Major Wintour on leave ; Major Herbert officiates as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, vice Major Younghusband, posted to Army head-quarters ; Lieutenant Samborne, 13th Bengal Infantry, officiates as Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Allahabad, vice Major Onslow, transferred to Madras.

AFTER some of the hottest days during which the mean temperature average d over 102, and the night temperature was over 100 degrees, there was a dust-storm on Thursday evening which was followed by a little rain at night and the temperature has fallen appreciably.

LIEUTENANTS A. D. MACPHERSON, 2nd Punjab Cavalry ; S. B. Patterson, 38th Dogras ; R. E. Hamilton, 2-4th Gurkhas ; A. P. Trevor, 20th Bombay Infantry ; and A. D. Ramsay, 12th Bengal Cavalry, have been selected for appointment to the Punjab Commission.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta in Urban Calcutta during the week ending 4th June was 231 against 220 and 266 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 23. There were six deaths from cholera, against 11 and 15 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 11. There were three deaths from small-pox during the week, against two in the previous week. There was one death from tetanus against three in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 58 and 37, respectively, against 67 and 38 in the preceding week.

THE E. I. Railway earnings for the week ending 28th May, were Rs. 13,96,973 ; miles open, 1,705·00 ; per mile open Rs. 767. Corresponding week last year, earnings, Rs. 11,83,149 ; miles open 1,702·46 ; per mile open, Rs. 695. Increase, earnings, Rs. 1,23,824 ; miles open, 2·63 ; per mile open, Rs. 72. From 1st Jan., 1898 to 28th May, 1898, earnings, Rs. 2,66,90,150. From 1st Jan., 1897, to 28th May, 1897, earnings, Rs 2,55,99,768. Increase, Rs. 10,90,382.

A contemporary is requested to state for the information of subscribers to the memorial to the late Surgeon Major Nixon, late Civil Surgeon of Jhansi that the fund, which amounted to Rs. 2,476, and was left in the hands of a Committee with the Collector as President, has now been disposed of in the way that was originally arranged after ascertaining Mrs. Nixon's wishes. A handsome white marble tombstone has been erected over the grave, whilst a drinking trough carved out of solid stone with a plentiful supply of running water for horses and cattle has been fixed in front of the railway station. Rising up through the centre of the drinking trough is a lamp post, one of Mac Farlane's handsome castings sent out from England, at the base of which is a suitable inscription.

IT is not improbable, says the *Pioneer*, that in the near future new rules will be published regarding qualification for Staff employment in India, and it is only natural that an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the arrangements necessary for provisioning, moving and encamping large bodies of troops at the front and on lines of communication, as taught at the Staff College, will be considered a "sine qua non" for appointment to Staff duties. It would be well, however, to bear in mind the large number of Staff Corps officers, over 36 years of age, to whom the Staff College, under the old system of pay and allowances, was a pecuniary impossibility, and it is desirable to establish centres of instruction in work of this kind in addition to the present garrison class curriculum. In India the country and climate as a rule are well adapted to this work in the winter months, while in the summer the districts round Abbottabad, Poona, Bangalore and Quetta would, with their temperate climates, be very suitable for extended reconnaissance schemes.

THE Rajkote paper, says the Educational Inspector, Kathiawar, has given his final decision in the matter of the questionable behaviour of seventeen School Masters of Gondal. Fourteen of the number have been dismissed from the service while the three specials have been degraded by Rs. 5 each and disallowed the chance of promotion for five years. It is also understood that they have been refused the salary for the period under suspension. The dismissed teachers are said to have appealed to the Political Agent on the subject.

THE plans and estimates for the Gokteik Gorge viaduct on the Mandalay-Salveen Railway, has been sanctioned. The viaduct will be 2,110 feet long and 325 feet high, and the approaches will be through tunnels 1,760 feet long. The cost of the viaduct is estimated at sixteen lakhs and that of the tunnels at six lakhs. The whole bridge with its approaches is estimated to cost 31 1-2 lakhs of rupees. The work will occupy altogether about three years.

A WARRANT was issued on Saturday for the arrest of one Simmonds, of the Rangoon Pilot Service, on a charge of defaming Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, Civil Surgeon and Port Health Officer, Rangoon. The accused, it is alleged, cast reflections upon the manner in which the inspection of female passengers from Calcutta was conducted.

THE following have qualified for permanent command of a native regiment :—Colonel Adams, Guides ; Majors Middleton, 3rd Bengal Cavalry ; Twigg, 12th Bengal Infantry ; Rattray, 22nd Punjab Infantry ; Western, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Baker, 3rd Punjab Cavalry ; Williamson, 5th Punjab Cavalry ; and Vansittart, 1-5th Gurkhas ; and Captain O'Donnell, 39th Garhwalis.

A CASE of false coining in Lahore has been discovered in a somewhat singular manner. A few days ago a Khatri named Jai Chand brought a charge of cheating under section 417 against a Hakim named Fazal Din, who lives in the Jowari Mora, Lahore. For the prosecution it was alleged that the defendant, in paying a sum of Rs. Rs. 100 to Jai Chand, had included twenty false rupees, which were returned to him. The Magistrate, Muhammad Sarfaraz Khan, M.A., questioned the accused, who prevaricated and eventually said that he had sent the money to his father. The Magistrate then decided to visit the accused's house without delay. This was done, and a number of instruments for the manufacture of counterfeit rupees were discovered. A number of clay or composition moulds were found. From these it was clear that the system employed was that of casting a primitive mould of a rupee, and pouring into the mould molten silver and white metal mixed. The counterfeit coins which have been identified with the prisoner are not to be distinguished from ordinary rupees excepting by experts, and it is almost incredible that so complete a fraud could be carried out on such simple methods. The find in the Hakim's house also included some cumbrous machinery with a rupee die in steel.

CAPTAIN AGNEW, on vacating the A. D. C. to Sir George White, is posted to the 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

MR. HOLLEY AS A COMPANY PROMOTER.

OVER £4,250,000 DEPRECIATION OF CAPITAL.

IT is not the fashion of the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that journal, to criticise unnecessarily the efforts of any particular individual. We have condemned Mr. Hooley's promotions from time to time where occasion required, and on the other hand, where there seemed a fair chance of a concern being reasonably successful, have avoided attack. Recent developments, however, seem to call for a more stringent examination of the extent to which Mr. Hooley has benefited the British public. He has now had a considerable run at their expense, and his activity shows no sign of abating. Has, therefore, the record of his successes in the past been such as to justify support of his ventures in the future ? The British public have shown a strange fondness for this particular gentleman as a promoter. The driving manner in which he treats millions dazzled them, and they were ready to believe that he would extend to them, by means of some strange power that they did not altogether comprehend, the same capacity for amassing wealth that he undoubtedly showed in his own case. We think, however, that but a very slight examination of the Holley companies will be sufficient to convince the public that their promoter is not so very extraordinary an individual after all. He has shown a great capacity for floating commercial enterprises at vast profit to himself, but this any man could do if he were but able to attract the public notice and confidence. On the other hand, we do not hesitate to say that few promoters have so little to show for the confidence reposed in them. Leaving out of consideration for the moment the two leading industrial concerns—the Bovril Company and Swanweppes—it is difficult to find a satisfactory feature. Do the public realize what they have lost by reposing confidence in Mr. Hooley ? We have tabulated various descriptions of shares that show depreciation, and have compared the existing market capitalization with the capital value at which the concerns were floated. It will be seen from the appended table that there is a total depreciation of capital value of some £4,300 000 within a period of, at the most, four years, and this on a total capital of about £8,500,000. It will be noted, too, that in the table are included the Dunlop Company, and otherwise only concerns in which Mr. Hooley directly figured on the prospectus.

	Original Capital Value.	Market Capitalization Now.	Depreciation.
	£	£	£
Bovril Ordinary	750,000	714,375	35,625
Bovril Deferred	750,000	450 000	300,000
Clement Gladiateur Ordinary	700,000	210,000	560,000
Components Tube	150,000	30,000	120,000
Cycle Manufacture Tube	250,000	25,000	225,000
Dunlop Debentures	550,000	363,000	187,000
Dunlop Preferred	1, 000,000	620,000	380,000
Dunlop Ordinary	1,000,000	600,000	400,000
Dunlop Deferred	2,000,000	710,000	1,290,000
Dunlop (America)	75,000	30,000	45,000
Dunlop (Portugal)	100,000	20 000	80,000
Dunlop (Russia)	75,000	15,000	60,000
Echwerpon Deferred	350,000	140,000	210,000
Singer Ordinary	400 000	180,000	220,000
Singer Preferred	200,000	135,000	65,000
Swift Ordinary	200,000	85,000	115,000
Swift Preference	100,000	79 000	21,000

a The quotation is merely nominal, there being practically no market.

b In these cases the £5 shares are unmarketable, and a nominal quotation of £1 has been accepted, although this is probably much above the mark.

In fairness to Mr. Hooley, however, we hasten to say that there are a few descriptions of shares in which he is directly interested that stand at a premium. Thus, for instance, we must note the three prior issues of Schweppes, but in these cases they are the prior securities of an old-established business that was taken over by Mr. Hooley and sold on the public at substantial profits, and the extent to which the market considers the concerns over-capitalized may be gathered from the quotations ruling for the junior security. Thus, too, we have the £1 shares of Bovril Deferred standing at 12s. In addition to the concerns already noted we may mention that the shares of other Hooley companies are very difficult to negotiate in the market, if, indeed, they are not altogether unsaleable. Under this category under this category may note Blaisdell Pencils, United Ordinance, and others, concerning which we have made special inquiries in the stock markets during the past few days, and have been unable to obtain even a nominal quotation from a jobber.

PROMISES AND PERFORMANCES.

So much, then, for depreciation in share value. This depreciation is, of course, due either to the fact of failure on the part of the Hooley concerns to do sufficient profitable business, or to the belief in the market that over-capitalization and growing competition render the chance of the companies precarious in the future. In any case, if our memory serves us, this is scarcely what Mr. Hooley promised the public at the time of the promotion of his ventures. We turn to the prospectus of individual concerns, and find the most glowing expectations held out to subscribers. In one case, indeed—that of the Components Tube Company—Mr. Justice Gibson and an Irish jury made decidedly strong remarks on the character of the prospectus, although here again it is but fair to state that a new trial was granted for. For the present, however, it will be sufficient to glance at the promises held out in the prospectus of a few of the companies in which Mr. Hooley was interested, and contrast them with the actual results achieved :—

Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre.—Promises : The certified profits for a little more than six months (that is, prior to flotation) were realised at £215,983 (that is £330,000 per annum). The sale of the patent rim will be an additional and important source of profit. Attention was drawn to future results from the upholding of the Welch patent, and it was stated that a large increase of royalties must also accrue from the acquisition of the Clincher patent.

Performances : Profits for the first year permitted the distribution of dividends of 8 per cent. on the Ordinary and 10 per cent. on the Deferred shares. Following upon this showing, the whole of the interim share dividends were passed last autumn.

Cycle Manufactures Tube.—Promises : The vendor (Mr. Holley) has obtained contracts . . . . for the delivery of upwards of 6,000,000 feet of tube . . . . the factory, equipped to yield a minimum output of 100,000 feet per week. (Mr. Hooley receives £215,000 in cash or shares for the venture.)

Performances : The report, published in September last, showed a loss on the years working of £5,808.

Components Tube Company.—Promises : Extensions of machinery and plant will increase output from 35,000 to 100,000 feet per week. The Cycle Components Company undertakes to purchase its full requirements for two years at remunerative prices. Orders at remunerative prices were received from thirteen leading firms

Performances : Nill.

Clement, Gladiateur.—Promises : The profits of two of the companies taken over were returned as £80,000. On this the profits were practically based, and it was stated that "this calculation is made without taking into account any profits of the French business of Humber and Co. which should materially increase the dividend on the Ordinary shares" (that is, the estimated 9 per cent.)

Performances : Ordinary dividend 5 per cent., trading profit, £51, 727. Decision to establish works at Levallois abandoned.

Humber (America).—Promises : The net profits of the Humber Company for the year ending August 31, 1894, were £30,000, and the directors believe that, under careful management, there is every possibility of equally favourable results being attained by this company.

Performances : For the year 1896-97 the results were nil.

Humber (Russia).—Promises : Practically equivalent to those in the case of Humber (America).

Performances : Nil.

Sinares practically unsaleable.

Humber (Portugal).—Promises : The conditions under which this company is formed are exceptionally advantages. . . . The company has an absolute monopoly for the manufacture of cycles for ten years, ... the profit on which (i.e., the output) should be sufficient to enable this company to pay large dividends.

Performance : Nil. Shares practically unsaleable.

The lesson to be derived from the above showing is that in nearly every case the companies floated by Mr. Hooley have proved unsatisfactory. As regards the Bovril and Singer Companies, the last dividend showings were satisfactory, but it is doubtful whether the position of either concern has continued to improve. Certainly, the Singer Company, in the existing stress of competition and over-production, cannot be regarded as doing very well, and although the Bovril concern does not come under the same influences, the stress of competition has increased materially of late. So that, although the company nearly attained to the estimated profits in the prospectus, it is doubtful whether the home profits are capable of much more expansion, and we have so far seen little to warrant us to look for the largely increased earnings anticipated abroad. In regard to Schweppes, a sound old business in its original condition, there is little hope for the Deferred shareholders—as the paltry deferred dividend proves. When we have surveyed these companies we have looked at the best of the Hooley group that have stood the test of time, and the results are not cheering. Over-capitalization has been the bane of nearly every concern touched by this particular promoter. One point we willingly concede—we have noticed rather less of the market manipulation, so frequently adopted by promoting groups, in the case of Mr. Hooley, although there have been "deals" in regard to other concerns that require explanation. But we are not sure that the praise is due to Mr. Hooley, but rather to the hopelessness of the task. In fact, a survey of the Hooley companies nearly leads one to express surprise that, based upon what is the public appreciation of this promoter's "genius" has enabled him to do so much. We imagine that the public will be unwilling to repose as much trust in Mr. Hooley in the future as it has reposed in him in the past.

BURNTISLAND AND THE GLADSTONE FAMILY.

THE progress of the dock extension works at Burntisland is changing the appearance of the foreshore, and will shortly necessitate the removal of the ferry passenger pier. A temporary staging is approaching completion, which will be used by the ferry steamers till more permanent accommodation is provided. The pier about to be demolished was built in the early forties by Sir John Gladstone, father of the distinguished statesman, and was first named the Alcort Pier in commemoration of the Royal marriage. When in 1847, the railway was introduced into Fife it was used in that connection, and thenceforth was generally known as the Railway Pier. For half a century it was the great landing place on the north shore of the fifth or forth. Protected on the west by the breakwater extension of the famous Cromwell Dyke and on the east by the Lammershore Point, it was accessible in all winds and at every state of the tide. It was the scene of great animation on the arrival and departure of the ferry steamers in the years which preceded the opening of the Forth Bridge route. Many distinguished persons have travelled by the ferry and trodden the pier, and among others and perhaps more celebrated notabilities, may be mentioned the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial, her illfated son ; His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, when he was familiarly named Prince Alfred, and, more recently when he had become the Duke of Edinburgh ; General Grant, ex-President of the United States, Ulysses the Silent as he was called, and his daughter ; Earl Russell when he was Prime Minister ; Thomas Carlyle, who came and fraternised in his peculiar way with friends in the immediate neighbourhood ; and the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. The enlightened energy of the Duke of Buccleuch in constructing a spacious harbour at Granton inspired Sir John Gladstone—who had purchased the estate of Fasque, in Kincardineshire, and who, though a wealthy Liverpool merchant had a strong adhesion to Scotland—with the idea of attempting similar works at Burntisland. Sir John was a singularly sagacious man, and had passed the opinion that communication would be required on the north shore to open up the rich resources of Fife and the adjoining counties. The peer and the commoner (for Sir John was not at the time a baronet) were coadjutors in the Great North Road Trust, and were able to secure the rights of ferry between Fife and Mid-Lothian. Fortified by this subvention, Sir John set agoing the construction of the pier at Burntisland entrusting the work to two Liverpool men, who satisfactorily carried out the contract, using large blocks of the durable freestone from the Grange Quarry close at hand, and producing sea walls which have well withstood the test of time. In 1845-7, on the formation of the line through Fife by the Edinburgh and Northern Company, of which Mr. Balfour of Balbirnie was chairman, and Mr. Henry Lees secretary, Sir John sold the pier and the rights of ferry to the Company. The undertaking, with some contiguous property including the parish manse of the period, cost Sir John fully £35,000, and the price he realised from the Company, whose interest it was to obtain a good landing place for their passengers on the Fife side, was said to be £30,000. This amount, however might include the gasworks, which Sir John had erected for the benefit of the town, and which were in the hands of the Railway Company till a comparatively recent date, when adoption of the Gas Act obliged a transfer to the Corporation. The Liverpool baronet secured a further interest in Burntisland by taking a feu in the east suburb of the town and building thereon a terrace of houses, which, out of compliment to him, have since borne the title of Gladstone Terrace. Eight of the twelve tenements remain in possession of the family, having been bequeathed to a younger brother of the ex-Premier—Captain John Neilson Gladstone, at one time member for Portarlington, who died in 1863. The late Rev. Mr. Cooper of the Free Church, Burntisland, who was the pre-Disruption minister whom Sir John evicted from the manse at the shore now the (Forth Hotel), and had to provide a new manse, used to tell of the racy nature of the negotiations and the interesting intercourse he had with him in his later days. He described Sir John as of tall and stately build, standing over six feet, but so dead a shot it was difficult to carry on conversation with him. He died in 1851. In the autumn of 1884 his grandson, the Rev. Stephen E. Gladstone, rector of Hawarden, while touring in Scotland, made a run to Burntisland to look at the places identified with his grandfather's life. On leaving the pier, a political admirer of Mr. Gladstone's presented him with photographs of the locality. These were acknowledged in a letter which is interesting as a testimony of the love of Scotland which was always cherished at Hawarden. "Let me thank you for the interesting photographs you have kindly given me. I will show them to Mr. Gladstone, and I am sure he will be interested to see them. I was aware of my grandfather's connection with the steamboat pier, but did not know that our name was given to the terrace. You will be glad to know how assuredly refreshed and immensely pleased my father was with the whole of his Scottish experiences this last visit (Mid-Lothian campaign, 1884) ; and though a tiring time in some ways, I am sure his spirit was greatly invigorated by all the kindness and the wonderful cordiality and enthusiasm he met with wherever he went. He is always at home in Scotland."

KIPLING AND THE SCHOOL MAGAZINE.

EXTORTING A CONTRIBUTION BY THREATS.

THE editors of the *School Budget*, the organ of the Horsmonden School, Kent, have succeeded in obtaining a contribution to their columns from Mr. Rudyard Kipling. On the strength of Mr. Kipling's known fondness for school boys, the youthful editors sent an appeal for a literary contribution stating their rate and remuneration was three pence per page. The size of the magazine is, it should be stated, about that of a pocket-book. In making their request to the author of "Soldiers Three," the editor pointed out that two courses were open to Mr. Kipling, either to assist and gain immortality by a favourable criticism of his next book in the pages of the "School Budget," or to refuse, and be "slated" by the said journal with, of course, the effect of instant death to the book. This amounted to extortion with threats.

According to a "Daily Mail" "special," Mr. Kipling replied in the following form :

"Cape town, Easter Monday, 1898.

"To the Editor, "School Budget."

"Gentlemen,—I am in receipt of your letter of no date, together with copy of the "School Budget," February 14 ; and you seem to in possession of all the cheek that is the least likely to do you any good in this world or the next. And, furthermore, you have omitted to specify where your journal is printed and in what county of England Horsmonden is situated.

"But, on the other hand, and notwithstanding, I very much approve of your "Hints on Schoolboy Etiquette" (a feature of the magazine), and have taken the liberty of sending you a few more, as following :—

"(1) If you have any doubts about a quantity couch. In three cases out of five this will save you being asked to 'say it again.'

"(2) The two most useful boys in a form are (*a*) the master's favourite, *protem.*, (*b*) his pet aversion. With a little judic

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE apparatus of the Galician inventor for transmitting scenes and images by electricity has found a rival in the "telescope" of M. Dussaud, the Frenchman who recently perfected the phonograph. It is rather too complicated to describe here, but it employs a number of selenium cells, which are effected by the light and shade of the image, and so vary the strength of an electric current proportionally to the intensity of the picture. The current thus varied passes in a wire to the distant station, and by an ingenious optical arrangement throws an image similar to the original one on a screen so that anyone can see it. The idea requires the use of synchronous occulting apparatus, that is to say, revolving shutters keeping time with each other at the two stations.

Cuba is rich in minerals, and many of the mines are in American hands, a fact which may have something to do with the war. The chief metals worked are iron and manganese; but copper and gold are also found. Nearly 400,000 tons of iron ore are exported in a year, mostly to the furnaces of Maryland and Pennsylvania. It forms nearly three-fourths of the ore imported by the Americans, the rest coming chiefly from Spain and Algeria. One can readily understand that the acquisition of the Cuban mines, by relieving the Americans from the necessity of buying ironstone from the Old World, will be satisfactory to their national pride. It may also have an important influence on their development as a marine power. The iron and manganese mines are situated near Santiago, on the south-east of Cuba. All the manganese ore is exported to the States, and principally to the Carnegie Company. Only alluvial gold is now washed at Holguin, but there is probably a great deal to be had with proper machinery.

Scientific methods are now being applied to criticism. One of the last to devote himself to the subject is President Mendenhall, the well-known American man of science. From a consideration of the lengths of words used by different authors he is able to draw a characteristic curve for that writer, and his method can be applied as a test in questions of disputed authorship. It would be interesting to try it in the Dreyfus case.

The perspectoscope is a new American instrument for giving a single photograph or picture the appearance of solidity as if seen in a stereoscope. It is an arrangement of lenses and a pair of mirrors set at an angle such that the image of the picture is reflected into both eyes. The picture is at right angles to the eye-glasses.

Herr Melander finds that the number of dust particles in the air increases with its dryness, and that there is usually a minimum in the afternoon. Land winds carry more dust than sea winds. Winds blowing out of an anticyclone or down from the mountains are very dusty. Products of combustion furnish a portion of dust to the air.

General Greely has collected particulars as to the climate of Dawson, Klondyke. In the winter of 1895 fom December 1 to February 1, 1896, the temperature fell below zero every day. On 28 days it was 40 deg. belo zero, on 14 days it was 50deg., and on nine days it was 60deg. Bright weather is the rule in winter, and snow fell only one day in seven from October to May. In June, July, and August, 1896, the temperature rose above 70deg. on 29 days, and over 80deg. on three days. July was the only month in which the minimum temperature did not sink below freezing point. In June it rained on 12 days. At Fort Reliance, near Dawson, in the winter of 1880-81 the mean temperatures for December, January, and February were 31deg, 7deg, and 29deg. below zero. On 35days it was between 40 and 60deg. below zero. Snow fell on one day in February and 25 days were perfectly clear.

"Ice free ports" are no longer necessary to Russia, or any other northern country, for the icebreaking steamers can keep any port open. Thus Vladivostock is kept open all the year by a steam ram; so is the port of Hango in Finland; and Admiral Makaroff thinks it quite feasible to keep open the waterway from St. Petersburg to the sea by this means.

According to Professor Agassiz, there is a sea worm or annelid, the "Bololo," at Levuka in Fiji, which arrives in myriads on the coast on a certain day. The waters are so full of them as to resemble vermicelli soup. After laying their eggs nothing is left of them but empty skins.

Professor Michelson, of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, has invented a new form of spectroscope, made by building up steps of equal thickness of optical glass. With 20 elements 5 millimeters thick the resolving power is 100,000, or about that of the best diffraction gratings. It is equally good for the examination of single lines, and the study of the effects of broadening the shifting or doubling of the lines.

At the annual meeting of the Paris Academie des Inscriptions, Mr. Harvey will deliver an address on the introduction of Chemical teaching into France in 1647 by the "Scotchman Davisson." Probably this was one of the Clan Davidson. Verily, the Scotch are in danger of losing some of their greatest men through the vexatious foreign habit of misspelling their names.

It is now recognised by anthropologist that the linguistic theory of successive waves of Aryan invaders from Asia into Europe, the first to come being the Celts, and the first of the Celts being the Gaels, represented to-day by the Gaelic-Speaking Irish and Highlanders, is quite wrong and out of date. The primitive inhabitants of Europe, it is now believed, were the ancestors of the long-headed blonde Teutons of the north, and the long-headed brunettes of the Mediterranean. Among these intruded the broad-headed brunett Celts from Asia, separating the northern blonde Teutons from the southern brunettes. They occupy the middle of Europe, and are, in fact, the South Germans, Swiss, and Central French. They are almost wanting to the British and Irish populations.

The Mediterranean element, which forms a great part of the Spanish, Italian, and Greek nations, is believed to be of Hamitic, that is, of African origin, and has been traced to the region of Somaliland. The early Egyptians were of that stock, so were the Etruscaans, Phœnicians, and Carthaginians. Many of the "great Greeks," Aristotle, Sophocles, Euripides, Maltiades, Pericles, Demosthenes, had skulls of the same long type. Socrates however had the round skull and lower features of the broad-headed Celt, who, if we may judge by the South German, is highly philosophic.

The Prince of Monaco proposes to establish an observatory in the Azores for meteorological, seismic, and other observations. He wishes to make it of an international character.

M. Kunckel d'Herculais, the French naturalist, has been entrusted by the Argentine Government with the direction of a bureau of economic entomology at Buenos Ayres.

The latest contribution to the question the age of the earth comes from Mr. J. G. Goodchild, of H. M. Geological Survey, in the form of a Presidential address delivered before the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, and just published in the Society's "Proceedings" (Session lxxvi., 1896-97). Many geologists have attemped to estimate the length of the interval between the present time and the period when the oldest strata containig fossils were laid down; and "vague, indefinite,, but unquestionably vast beyond conception" have been the conclusions. Mr. Goodchild passes in review certain changes which are known to have taken place in the past, working backwards from the Glacial Period, and estimates the time required for the formation of the rocks of the various geological periods. He concludes that ninety-three million of years have elapsed since the commencement of the Tertiary Period, and seven hundred millions of years since the commencement of the Cambrian Period. Moreover, the beginning of life upon the earth may be as much further back from Cambrian times as Cambrian times are removed from our own, so that the total estimate assumes tremendous proportions.

At last a use has been found for the unburnt ends of carbon taken from electric arc lamps. Mr. Johnston, the foreman of the smiths' and wood-working shops of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in Philadelphia, has recently instructed the man who changes these carbons in the lamps throughout the works to save the partly consumed pieces and bring them to him daily. He gets in this way some sixty or seventy carbon stumps, which he utilises for making a small charcoal fire of great heat and purity, suitable for any kind of special small work not interfered with by the copper coating on the outside of the carbons. Mr. Johnston having shown the way, others engaged in kindred lines of work ought to follow his example. It stands to reason that carbon prepared with so much pains to keep it pure and homogeneous must be serviceable for some of the many uses for which charcoal is required. The copper coating might be an objection for some things, but if the collections of stumps were large enough, it might pay to remove the copper with nitric or sulphuric acid, thus getting an absolutely pure nitrate or sulphate of copper, for either of which there is always a practically unlimited demand in the arts.

A very remarkable achievement, which will redound to the credit of English science, has been performed within the walls of the Royal Institution. For some time past it has been a matter of general knowledge that Professor Dewar has been preparing for an attempt to produce liquid hydrogen on a large scale. Money has been freely subscribed for investigations to be carried on at low temperatures, and the laboratories of the Royal Institution have gradually approached more and more nearly to the likeness of an engineering workshop. Very grave difficulties had to be encountered, and success seemed long in coming; but at last Professor Dewar has been able to inform the President of the Royal Society that on May 10 both hydrogen and helium had succumbed to his attack.

van Houten's Cocoa

PURE SOLUBLE

The "Medical Annual" says:—"Van Houten's Cocoa is a perfect beverage, combining strength, purity and solubility."

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S.&H.HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 6th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. *Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.*

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

THE BIOIONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 Newspaper

They are a Treasure." *Standard*

Sold by all Stations.

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*

They come as boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS EDINBURGH.

FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. WHISKY.
FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS.
WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late Lord CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

MILKMAID BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

COVENTRY CROSS CYCLES.

Second to None.

Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd.
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry the Manager of this Paper. AGENTS WANTED.

LANOLINE
LANOLINE
Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1/-
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
Darling Brand
from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

HUNTLY BLEND OF ALL MERCHANTS.
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.
REGISTERED BB
Facsimile of Label.
AGENTS:
TURNER MORRISON & Co. BOMBAY.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d., 6s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most, carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Bottles: 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARBENZ'S CELEBRATED 'MANDARIN' RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbenz's. Made by A. ARBENZ, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbenz," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality! Of principal Importers and Dealers.

"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
VIRCHOW.

"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Hunyadi János"—Of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only HUNYADI JÁNOS answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others.
VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs. It means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Ironmongers & Stores in India.

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free, from

BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits,

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

"THE DIAMOND JUBILEE" CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box of 50, Re 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the finest quality of Yenidje Turkish Tobacco.

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a truly fragrant Cigarette.

D. MACROPOLO
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H.E. THE VICEROY
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

DRUNK EVERY DAY!

The best thing to do in the East is to drink a pure, unadulterated and wholesome Whisky.

JAS. WATSON & CO'S DUNDEE WHISKY

is drunk everywhere and every day in India, and is pure, unadulterated and wholesome, as it is distilled from pure malt only at

JAMES WATSON & Co LTD DISTILLERIES.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 220, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 168, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

A Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling Water

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder

PATENTED

IN PINT PACKETS.

FLAVOURS – LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.

Head Offices – LONDON, E.C.

M&C.

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Calvert's CARBOLIC SOAPS.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.

TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.

Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).

Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE

Calvert's 20 PER CENT. CARBOLIC SOAP.

1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

TRAVELLERS CARRY

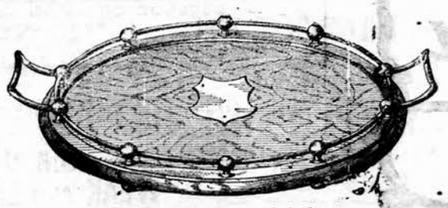
Liebig

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

It keeps good for any time, even after being opened, and is supplied to Armies, Expeditions, Governments, Hospitals, Doctors and Nurses all the world over.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS AND PRIZES.



Oak Trays, with strong nickel plated mounts, Rs. 85.

Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.

Silver Mounted leather pull-off Cigar cases, Rs. 18 to Rs. 32.

Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint bottles, Rs. 35.

SMELLING FLASK 8601

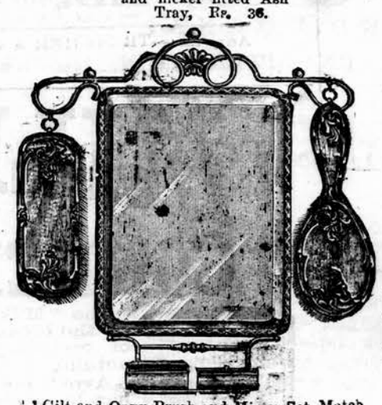
Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 2.

Smoker's Companion, Polished Oak and nickel fitted Ash Tray, Rs. 36.

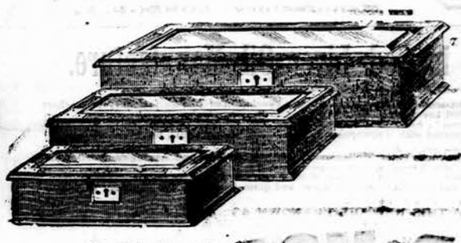
New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet, Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs. 200.

Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, 4 & 65.

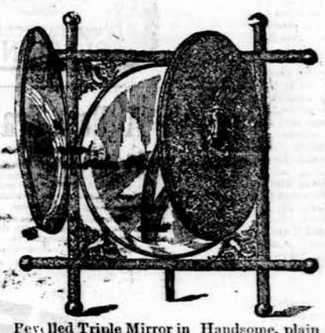
Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, as Illustrated, Rs. 80.



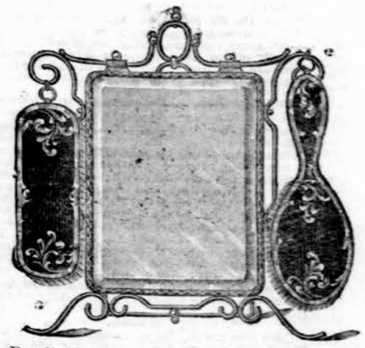
Gilt and Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match Box, and Match Holder, Rs. 38



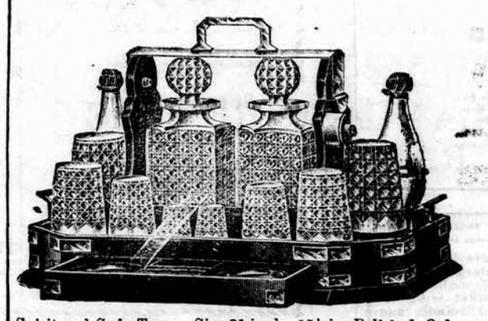
Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Sizes. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



Pevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame, Rs. 55.,



Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs. 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.

Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.

Revolving Front Cabinet of Games, Chess, Draughts Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs. 130.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lillie Langtry

Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Lillie Langtry

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

Pears' Soap

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACAER & Co., BOMBAY.

for Ladies Apiol & Steel Pills

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c

Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from

MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

AGENTS, TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY.

SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects,

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.

Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

THE REMINGTON WRITERTYPE

The Original and the Standard Writing Machine the World

Excels in Legibility and Beauty of Work, Ease, and Convenience of Operation, Simplicity, Durability and Speed.

Writes Capitals and Small Letters, Punctuation Marks, Figures, Commercial Signs, Accented Letters, etc., in any Language that employs the Roman Character, as well as some that do not. Can be equipped on order for the special requirements of Political, Commercial, Legal Literary, Scientific, or Medical users.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on Application.

WARDEN & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS,
27 Hummum, Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S

Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

6, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

FER BRAVAIS Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.

FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation." BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It is all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.